

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## THE DEMON OF WAR

THE WAR DEMON IS ABROAD IN EUROPE AND THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE ENGAGED IN THE SLAUGHTER OF THEIR FELLOW MEN. THOSE WHO ORDERED THE WAR WILL BE COMFORTABLY LOCATED FAR BEYOND THE DANGER ZONE. BUT HOMES WILL BE DESOLATED, CROPS DESTROYED, CHILDREN ORPHANED, FATHERS AND SONS KILLED AND MAIMED, WIVES AND MOTHERS LEFT TO MOURN THEIR DEAD AND REAR THEIR FAMILIES ALONE. IS CANADA TO BE FORCED BLINDLY AND NEEDLESSLY INTO THIS HORRIBLE STRUGGLE?

AUGUST 5, 1914

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of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into  
every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other  
requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Com-  
missioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sit-  
tings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

REGINA, COURT HOUSE .....	MONDAY, JULY 20, 10 A.M. and TUESDAY, JULY 21, 10 A.M.
WEYBURN, COURT HOUSE .....	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 9 A.M.
CARNDUFF, DISTRICT COURT ROOM .....	THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1 P.M.
MOOSE JAW, COURT HOUSE .....	MONDAY, JULY 27, 1 P.M. and TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 9 A.M.
MORSE, TOWN HALL .....	TUESDAY, JULY 28, 3.30 P.M.
SWIFT CURRENT, PRINCESS THEATRE .....	WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 10 A.M.
SHAUNAVON, VILLAGE HALL .....	THURSDAY, JULY 30, 10 A.M.
ASSINIBOIA, MASONIC TEMPLE .....	FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2 P.M.
HUMBOLDT, CITY HALL .....	SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 9 A.M.
SALT COATS, DISTRICT COURT ROOM .....	MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2 P.M.
YORKTON, COURT HOUSE .....	TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 9 A.M.
CANORA, GRAHAM'S HALL .....	TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 3 P.M.
HUMBOLDT, COURT HOUSE .....	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2.30 P.M. and THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 9 A.M.
SASKATOON, COURT HOUSE .....	FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 10 A.M.
NORTH BATTLEFORD, COLLEGIATE .....	TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 10 A.M.
WILKIE, FIELD HALL .....	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 10.30 A.M.
KINDERSLEY, ODD FELLOWS' HALL .....	THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 2 P.M. and FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 9 A.M.
ROSETOWN, TOWN HALL .....	FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 3 P.M.

DATED AT REGINA,  
This first day of July, 1914.CHARLES H. IRELAND,  
Secretary.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
EditorJOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of  
the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain  
Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published  
every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-  
General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.  
The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organ-  
ized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special  
Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to  
make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and  
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Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in  
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currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trust-  
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720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg



## Holy Sam's Prayer

"My plan is the building up of the youth and beauty of the country in manhood, physically, mentally, morally and, I have not the slightest doubt, spiritually."—HON. SAM HUGHES.

O, Lord of Hosts, our highest aim  
Is by our lives to loud proclaim  
That Christ had lived and taught in vain;  
That vain He died and rose again.

That Buddha's thoughts were dreams inane,  
And Las Tze's a yellow bane.  
That Church, Pagoda, Holy Shrine  
But merely mock with words divine.

That science teaches mutual fear;  
That reason guides the traitor's sneer;  
And men, the tools of blind-like fate,  
Are doomed to lives of mutual hate.

That highest glory is to wield  
A murderous weapon in the field;  
Or, safe at home, in doggerel sing,  
O, God of battles, save the King!  
Confound his foes, O, God, we pray,  
And lead their knavish tricks astray.

Withhold Thy floods of thought, we cry,  
We wish to keep our powder dry,  
And with our gatling guns to preach  
Thy laws to men beyond Thy reach.

Our pruning hooks and plowshares, Lord,  
We wish to change for gun and sword,  
For we are threatened from abroad  
By hordes of aliens without God.

And men of yellow skin and black  
Would steal our lands, our houses sack,  
And propagate their evil breed  
By mating with the girls we need.

O, Lord, bless Thou the various troops  
Of all the different warring groups,  
And in a gory glory crown  
Thy holy people with renown!

But sad, oh, sad, 'tis to relate,  
Some friends of Peace, within our gate,  
With scathing tongue and trenchant pen  
Uphold the cause of common men,  
Of men who once were supine slaves  
And filled, for us, our heroes' graves.

But now they seek to find a God  
Whose view of life is far too broad;  
They shirk not Christ's unreal command  
To sheath the sword and passive stand;  
For they no longer seek to stay,  
To please our God to whom we pray.

O, Lord, with ridicule and scorn  
Pacific efforts should be torn,  
The meek enslaved by warriors keen  
And doth not nature teach Thy law  
Of bloody sword, and tooth, and claw?

Ah, Men!

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
Lloydminster.

## Monk's Famous Letter

Some Inside Light on Politics in Canada and the Insincerity of the Politicians

In LeDevoir, of Montreal, are now being published letters written by the late F. D. Monk, to his friend Armand Lavergne. Mr. Monk, who died only a couple of months ago, was the Minister of Public Works in the Borden Government from the formation of that government until his resignation on October 22, 1912. He was succeeded as Minister of Public Works by Mr. Rogers, who is still at the head of that department.

In one of these letters, dated January 23, 1913, Mr. Monk said:

"In leaving the cabinet I believed that I had disembarrassed myself of the patronage which for a year had made life insupportable. But I perceive that if the horrid past has diminished in intensity, it persists none the less, and it seems to be maintained by a singular notion that I can obtain much, and even because of the exceptional situation that I occupy towards the government.

### Secret Beggars

"There appears to be a morbid recrudescence of secret beggars, and I ask myself what can be the cause of it.

"I have always been harassed by requests of all sorts even under the preceding regime, but I thought that after my unforgettable experience in the cabinet there would be for me a period of partial freedom at least from this, which was the most intolerable bondage of my life.

"But no, letters, interviews, applications requests of all kinds, I assure you that without the aid of a stenographer I would never be able to deal with all the supplications that come to me.

"I know that my county, composed in large part of the poorest wards in the city, is one of the worst in this respect, but I understand, on the other side, that there have never been so many aspirants for ministerial favors, above all from men who ought to be able to do better than place themselves in a service where there is so much uncertainty and deception.

### The Naval Plots

"I would like to go to Ottawa to tell there my frank and sincere opinion on the actions of the two parties on the naval question, on the goings and the comings, the intrigues, and to proclaim what seems to me the true and salutary doctrine as to the duty of all Canadians worthy of the name in the present circumstances. To do that in an efficacious fashion, and to fight against two parties controlled and tyrannized over by the influences that we know, it would be necessary for me to make an effort, where I would run great risk of losing all that I have gained during these weeks of dieting and treatment.

"Have I not protested as vigorously as possible in making my resignation and in abandoning my position rather

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

than to deny my past and the declarations of other days?

#### Public Declaration Intended

"It is more than probable that it will be necessary to make my attitude yet clearer by some declaration of a public nature. I await only the fitting occasion to make the most ample profession of my convictions, such as was not possible in a letter of resignation. On this point I am very determined to leave no opening to misunderstanding, and I am going to word a note which will make my position clear.

"But to go to Ottawa, above all to the halting place where the discussion of this project has now placed itself, to undertake a fight against nearly all, to incur the bad wishes of all the members of the House without exception, to expose those whom I have placed in positions during my short term as a minister to reprisals which I fear for them, and which would place them on the street—all these considerations make me hesitate.

"I seem to see already evident signs of reaction among the English. In order to make it possible to fight against the imperialist group, which now rules the two parties automatically, the aid of the English is necessary, and this aid will be awaited in vain if the impression becomes general that the autonomist movement is limited to the province of Quebec. That is my very strong conviction."

#### CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLES

"The Organization of Co-operative Egg Circles," is the title of pamphlet No. 4, by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture. In introducing this subject the writer defines a co-operative egg circle, states the need for organization and the work that can be accomplished. The benefits, methods, and details of organization are exhaustively dealt with and directions for setting up and using an egg testing appliance are given. The pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained upon application, from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, concludes with a proposed constitution and bylaws suitable for an egg circle.

## Europe at War

Germany and Austria-Hungary Fighting Russia, France and Serbia

Europe is in the throes of a great war. On Monday, when The Guide went to press five nations, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary and Serbia were engaged in the conflict and grave fear existed that Great Britain, Belgium and Italy would be embroiled.

The cause of the war is a dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, with regard to the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, and hostilities between these nations commenced on Tuesday, July 28. Efforts were made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs to bring about a settlement of the dispute by the mediation of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, but this proposal was rejected by both Russia and Germany. Germany, however, announced that it considered the war should be confined to the original combatants and called upon Russia and France to declare their neutrality. Russia refused and intimated her support of Serbia and as a result Germany on Sunday declared war against Russia and at the same time, without formally declaring war on France invaded that country.

Information as to the extent or result of the fighting was lacking at the time of going to press, telegraphic communication between the belligerent countries and England having been cut off. Great Britain and the other nations not already engaged are making every effort to avoid being drawn into the war, but are making preparations to safeguard their interests if necessary.

London, Aug. 2.—The German invasion of France has begun, according to authentic information received in London today without, so far as is known, a declaration of war having been made.

Two German forces are now converging from the east in the direction of the French capital.

German troops have crossed the French frontier at a point near the village of Cirey between Nancy and Strassburg, and the German soldiers who last night invaded the Grand Duchy of Lux-

emburg, neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, are reported as marching on the French fortified town of Longwy.

The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is 40 miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently, the German army is duplicating the first movement of the French-Prussian war. It was August 2, 1870, forty-four years ago today that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the Prince Imperial, under the orders of the Emperor, received his famous "baptism of fire."

#### Kaiser Would Vanquish France

It would appear today that Germany is taking the fullest advantage of her supposed superiority in rapid mobilization over France. The plan of the German Emperor, according to military observers here, is to vanquish or attempt to vanquish France in the interval before Russia will be able to create serious trouble on her northern frontier.

It is supposed that Russian mobilization will take about three weeks.

All telegraphic and telephonic communication between Brussels and Luxembourg has been severed.

#### Luxemburg Neutral Territory

By the treaty of London, signed in 1867, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was declared neutral territory. Its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

Longwy is a fortified town of France on the Belgian frontier, 40 miles northwest of Metz in Germany.

A train full of German soldiers arrived at the station at Luxembourg during the night. The troops seized the station and the bridges on the Treves and Trois Vierges line in order to secure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

After these seizures, the soldiers proceeded to the barracks. The major of the Luxembourg volunteers protested

against the violation of neutrality, but in reply the Germans asserted that the railway belongs to them and that they have the right to do what they like in Luxemburg.

#### 20,000 Crossed Near Nancy

According to a newspaper published at Liege, 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier this morning near Nancy. They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses.

This news, however, lacks confirmation.

A telephone despatch from Brussels today said it was reported there Germany had declared war on France, and that the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, had left the German capital. This report could not be confirmed.

The French embassy today issued the following statement: "French territory has been invaded at Cirey, and German troops are marching on the fort at Cirey. This act has been committed without a declaration of war. The German ambassador is at present in Paris."

Germany declared today that she was unable to answer the question put by the British ambassador at Berlin as to whether she is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium.

This statement appeared in a communication issued by the French embassy.

The neutrality of Belgium has been guaranteed by Great Britain and she is bound to protect Belgium for her own safety, as Belgium under German rule would be a never-ending menace to England.

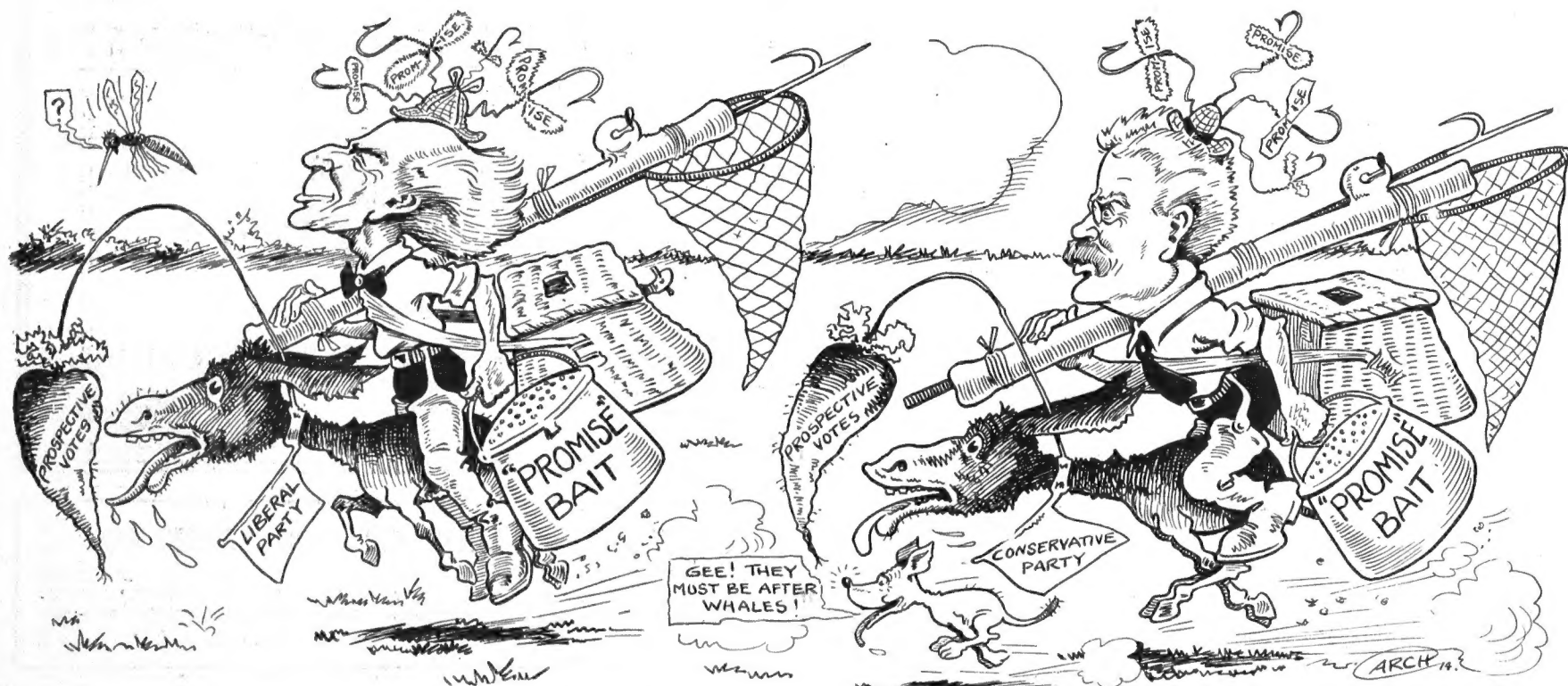
#### French Aviator Killed

Berlin, Aug. 2.—German troops today fired upon and brought to earth a French flying machine near Wesel. Saturday night several other hostile air craft were seen in the Rhine provinces. One was observed flying from Keprich in the direction of Andernach, 10 miles north of Coblenz. Others were sighted near Duers flying in the direction of Cologne.

#### Rumors of Battle at Nancy

News of the progress of hostilities is vague and conflicting owing to the severe censorship everywhere imposed. It is alleged that the Germans poured 100,000 men into Luxemburg, who will concentrate on the French frontier. Actual

Continued on Page 26



THE OTTAWA FISHERMEN ARE COMING



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 5th, 1914

## POINTS FOR BORDEN AND WHITE

It is the plain duty of the organized farmers to enlighten Sir Robert Borden and Finance Minister White as to the disastrous effect of the Protective Tariff on the agricultural industry in Western Canada. These two gentlemen will be coming out here to make strong speeches in support of their own political party and will be boasting of the great work they have done while in power. With the increased representation from the Prairie Provinces in the next Parliament both these gentlemen will be less inclined than in the past to ignore the western farmers, and equally less inclined to hand them over to the tender mercies of the protected interests. It would be well for the farmers to point out to both Premier Borden and Mr. White in clear and unmistakable terms that they are being robbed every day by the Protective Tariff. Both these gentlemen will endeavor to prove by specious pleading that the Protective Tariff is a good thing for the farmers. They will first endeavor to prove that the tariff does not enhance the price of goods, and then they will declare that the home market is very valuable for the consumption of farm produce. They will also, no doubt, bring out the patriotic argument and declare fervently in favor of a "well rounded Dominion." It would be advisable for the organized farmers to knock the bottom out of these arguments in the beginning. In the first place it might be well to quote the following extract from the budget speech of Hon. George E. Foster, delivered in the House of Commons March 27, 1894, when he was Minister of Finance. In speaking of the Protective Tariff he said:

"It will have the effect of enhancing the price of goods, and at the first the price of goods will be very closely up to the measure of the protection which was given. If it does not have that effect why should it ever be adopted at all and what is the good of it?"

We fancy that neither Premier Borden nor Mr. White would attempt to reply to Mr. Foster's clear cut statement. In the light of Mr. Foster's statement (which everybody knows to be absolutely correct) it will be necessary for these gentlemen to admit that the western farmer is taxed to the full limit of the Protective Tariff on everything that he buys. As far as the home market is concerned the only necessary answer to such twaddle is the fact that our chief wheat market is today Liverpool, and the Liverpool price regulates the Winnipeg price. The patriotic argument is pure and unadulterated buncombe. It would be quite safe for the farmers to issue a direct challenge both to Premier Borden and Mr. White to show where the western farmers get one single, solitary cent of compensation for the robbery which they sustain because of the protective tariff. Both gentlemen will find it absolutely impossible to answer. As a matter of fact the only reason why either one of the political parties have supported the Protective Tariff is because they have been clubbed into it by the organized manufacturers, who in return have contributed the greater part of the campaign funds which enable the politicians to carry on their election campaigns.

## PROTECTION FAILS AGAIN

One of the favorite arguments advanced by protectionists is Mills' exception to the universal applicability of Free Trade principles, that import duties for protective purposes might be permissible in new countries in order to begin industries naturally suitable, the alleged object being to give variety to the economic system of such countries

and promote the increase of a town population.

It is interesting to examine how much variety can be given to the industries of a new country. It is not a sufficient reason to employ protection to set up a new industry in a country, if the industry is believed to be suitable to it. Proof is also required that after paying the expense of the operation, people would be better off in any way than they otherwise would have been.

The most interesting subject for Western Canadians is whether manufactures that are popularly described as such can be set up to any extent in a new country in the way referred to. We have been continually inundated with statistics showing the vast growth of manufacturing establishments in Canada and one and all are ascribed to the beneficent influence of the Protective Tariff. But there is a grave suspicion that as far as manufactures are concerned, possible varieties in economic conditions in a new country, created by means of so-called protected duties to set up manufactures, must be quite insignificant. Even if a new country could get all the manufactures conceivably possible, the maximum that is capable of being affected by protected duties is so small that the country would remain as before, without the desired variety and without any sensible addition to its population and resources; in the process it might even suffer diminution of the latter.

It is commonly stated that a country which is purely agricultural must labor under great national disadvantages, but the supposition that a population of such a country is wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits is quite erroneous. In examining the distribution of population thru the world in general, it would be found that in most countries which are classed as agricultural 60 per cent. of the population actually devote themselves to agriculture and the remaining 40 per cent. to other pursuits, including building, tailoring and millinery, transportation, distribution and the professions. The truth is that in agricultural countries little more than half the population is agricultural, and if manufactures are to be set up in order to diminish the importation of manufactured articles the problem will be to divert so much of this half as is already producing for export wherewith to buy the manufactures into manufacturing for home consumption. But this, in itself, is a very small proportion. In every country the exports are very largely not for the purpose of buying manufactures but for the purchase of articles which cannot be produced at home. This is conspicuously the case in Australia and Canada. In any community, too, the predominant industry only occupies about half of the people, and there is, by the very nature of things, a natural variety of occupations everywhere.

Furthermore, there are many manufactures in every country which are either necessarily local or are not factory manufactures. Among these can be included the work of blacksmiths, wheelwrights and saddlers, even if a certain proportion of the goods produced by them can be imported from abroad. There are also many natural manufactures which an agricultural country cannot be without, such as the industries connected with newspaper printing, with the making and planning of windows, floors and other articles in connection with building and furnishing; with the manufacture of liquor and mineral waters which are costly to transport; with saw mills in a district with natural lumber. In fact the only manufactures which can be set up by protected duties are manufactures

of a certain kind which, owing to the great production and other causes, need not be local in their character and in any case can only constitute a small fraction of the industry of any country when they are for the home market alone. It is calculated that in England less than 20 per cent. of the population are occupied in manufactures which are suitable for exportation and which new countries would seek to establish by means of protected duties and it is obvious that this fifth would sink to a lower proportion if the English manufacturers had only the home market. For it has been proved that if a tariff secures for the manufacturer the home market it also generally has the effect of debarring him from the foreign.

If the import statistics of a new country are examined and the importation of manufactures compared with their population and resources, it will be found that this class of factory manufactures so much desired, if all carried on at home, would not employ more than 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. additional population and many of them can never be carried on at home.

The best illustration of the effect of protective tariffs in promoting industries can be supplied from a comparison of New South Wales and Victoria, two of the Australian states. In the pre-Confederation days Victoria was strictly protectionist, but her neighbor kept to a low tariff basis which practically amounted to Free Trade. It was found that the proportion of goods which might have been manufactured at home under the shelter of a tariff, but were imported to New South Wales was no greater, in relation to the total production of the country, than the proportion shown by the Victorian statistics. Neither New South Wales nor Victoria had imported manufactures to any great extent. In 1895 the number of hands employed in factories and workshops in Victoria was about 40,000 or 10 per cent. of the occupied population. But in the industries classified there was an absence of a majority of the great staple trades and by far the greater part of the 40,000 were employed in manufactures which were obviously local in their nature. The population of New South Wales did not at that time exceed that of Victoria but yet the number of people employed in manufactures was 42,000, a slight increase on the number in Victoria and, likewise, the greater proportion of these were employed in industries which were purely local. These statistics clearly prove that the Free Trade country, being in like economic conditions, has the same amount of factory manufactures as the Protected country, and in neither case are there many manufactures of a description other than those naturally indigenous to a new country, which are quite independent of a Protective Tariff.

The truth is that in new countries you cannot promote new manufactures by means of protective duties, just as in old manufacturing countries you cannot, for such countries, if they are to make any progress at all, must manufacture for export. It may be argued that Canada is an intermediate stage between old and new but it is practically certain that if she had complete Free Trade tomorrow the volume of her manufacturing industries would be in no way decreased.

## ELECTION FALSEHOODS

Those who have watched the progress of the election campaign in Manitoba for the past two months must have been disgusted with the charges and countercharges of graft and corruption of the worst possible char-



acter that have appeared in the newspaper organs of the two political parties. What per cent. of these charges are true and what false no one will ever know. It is most unfortunate that there is not a decent election act which will help to clean up our political campaigns. One good provision in such an election act would be to make it penitentiary offence for any person to publish falsehoods about any candidate or his organization during an election campaign. With such a provision on the statute books reckless charges would not be made, and on the face of it is evident that there is a vast amount of falsehood published at election time. Today there seems to be no penalty for uttering or publishing the most villainous falsehoods at election time. In fact it is regarded as a part of the game. But it is a part that should be eliminated.

### MR. DUNNING'S ADDRESS

In this issue we publish the greater portion of the address delivered by Chas. A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal in June. There are a number of plain and wholesome truths contained in Mr. Dunning's remarks which should assist in clearing the minds of the organized manufacturers of some of the delusions which they are harboring. If the manufacturers are at all open to reason, they must realize that the western farmers would not be human to submit to the extra burden of the Protective Tariff unless they could see some compensation. And it must be also very clear to the manufacturers that there is absolutely no compensation, either tangible or intangible, at the present time, for all the extortion which has been practiced upon the western farmers under the shelter of the Protective Tariff. Mr. Dunning also wisely dealt with the "mixed farming" fad, which is so glibly recommended by the manufacturers, and showed some of the difficulties which face the farmers in entering upon diversified agriculture. Up to the present time the manufacturers have had it all their own way and have had the tariff laws made to suit themselves without the slightest consideration being given to the farmers of Canada. The day of meek submission on the part of the farmers, however, is past and they are now fighting for their rights. If the manufacturers are willing to meet them half way the farmers will be glad to come to an amicable arrangement by which the tariff can be adjusted in fairness to all, and at the same time disturb the manufacturing industry as little as possible. If the manufacturers, however, stubbornly refuse to consider the rights of the farmers in any way, they have only themselves to blame when the whole structure of Protection is brought tumbling about their ears and they have not prepared themselves to walk without the aid of the tariff crutch.

### BINDER PRICES AND THE TARIFF

Owing to an oversight it was incorrectly stated in our last issue that the Massey-Harris Company had reduced the price of their eight-foot binder in Winnipeg to \$160. There has been no reduction in the price since the tariff was reduced from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. and the company still sell their eight-foot binder in Winnipeg at \$164 cash. Whether the company intends to make any reduction in the price on account of the tariff we have not been informed. It would seem, however, that if there is no reduction in price that the duty on binders might be eliminated altogether without any further argument.

It has been pointed out to us that in our comment on the Massey-Harris letter in last week's issue we did not take into consideration the extra equipment supplied with the

Canadian binder (to the value of \$7.00, according to Mr. White). Even if this is considered it does not alter the case, as the western farmers ought to be permitted to purchase whatever binder they consider most suitable to their purpose and also to use their own judgment about purchasing extra equipment. In their letter the Massey-Harris Company pointed out that Fargo is practically directly south of Winnipeg and an eight-foot binder at that point is \$147.50, while the Massey-Harris Company sell their eight-foot binder in Winnipeg at \$164, the difference being \$16.50, so that even allowing for the Finance Minister's estimate of \$7 for the difference in equipment, there is still \$9.50 difference in price. The \$7.00 is based probably on the selling price and not on cost. The freight rate from Chicago to Fargo as quoted by the Finance Minister is \$8.19, while the freight rate from Hamilton to Winnipeg is \$12.80. The fact that higher freight rates prevail on the Canadian side is not the fault of the western farmers, and they should not be punished on account of it. If the tariff were removed the price of binders would drop at Winnipeg to a considerable extent, because they could be purchased on the American side and brought over at a considerably lower price than that which now prevails in Winnipeg. The \$10 difference in price, which is practically the difference admitted in the Massey-Harris letter, is a very important amount of money to the average Western Canadian farmer at the present time, and we believe that if the tariff were wiped out, despite the figures given in the Massey-Harris Company's letter, the Western Canadian farmer could buy his binder more than \$10 cheaper than he can at the present time. At any rate the duty on binders is lower than on any other agricultural implement, so that the farmer can readily see that the tariff tax on his total machinery equipment is a very large item and would amount in the case of most farmers to more than their total profits on their year's operations. If the Massey-Harris Company wish to make any further references to the question of prices and the effect of the tariff we shall be glad to afford them space in The Guide to do so. If they avail themselves of this opportunity, however, we trust that they will explain where the western farmer gets any compensation whatever for the extra \$10 that he pays for his binder on account of the tariff.

### A BARGAIN OFFER

In order to place The Guide in the hands of a large number of farmers who are not now reading it we are making a special offer at the present time. We will send The Guide to any address in Canada from now until the end of 1914 for 25 cents. That is five months for 25 cents, or 5 cents per month. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier both will be touring the West in a few weeks and will be met by the organized farmers at every point where they hold a public meeting. Reports of all those meetings with the two politicians will be published in The Guide and it is very desirable that every farmer should read what is taking place. Any of our readers who wish to assist in the work of securing a square deal cannot do better than get two or three of their neighbors to subscribe at this special 25 cent offer. This offer will only be open for a few weeks so we invite all our readers to take hold and help us.

A few days ago the Board of Grain Commissioners sat in Winnipeg to receive the views of all interested parties upon various amendments to the Grain Act which had been proposed. Representatives were present at the meeting from all branches of the grain trade and also from the organized farmers of all three provinces. These meetings of the Commission are held in public and the chairman, Dr. Magill, encourages the utmost

freedom of discussion, in order that the commissioners may know exactly the opinion of those interested in the grain trade. This system of public discussions or hearings which has been introduced by Dr. Magill is one deserving of the highest commendation. The more publicity that is given to the transaction of public business, the less likelihood there is of the iniquitous transactions such as are secretly negotiated between our Governments and Special Interests. The report of the Board of Grain Commissioners recently published contains valuable information for every farmer. It is free for the asking upon application to the Board at Fort William. One amendment to the Grain Act which would benefit the trade generally is that removing the headquarters of the Board of Grain Commissioners from Fort William to Winnipeg. The functions of the Board can be more effectively and expeditiously exercised from Winnipeg than from the lake front, and the services of the commissioners and their officials would be of greater value to the farmers and the dealers where the great majority of the business is handled.

The annual report of the Home Bank of Canada, which has recently been published, shows that financial institution to have had a very satisfactory year, considering the general business depression. The net profits were slightly over \$192,000, which Col. Mason, the president and general manager, stated in his address to be 10 per cent. on the average paid-up capital. Out of the profits the sum of \$10,000 was set aside to inaugurate a pension fund for the employees of the bank, to provide against their old age. One of the outstanding features of the annual meeting was the address delivered by John Kennedy, western director of the Home Bank and vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Kennedy outlined the disadvantages under which the western farmers marketed their crop and the losses they sustained by being forced to throw the larger portion of their crop on the market during the three months following harvest. This evil could be largely corrected, Mr. Kennedy stated, if the banks generally would make an advance of 50 per cent. of the value of the grain while it remained in storage on the farm. Several eastern journals have commented favorably on Mr. Kennedy's suggestion.

The Metropolitan Bank has been absorbed by the Bank of Nova Scotia. At the present rate of progress there will not be more than a dozen banks in Canada in another five years. The men who control those banks will control the Government. The concentration of the money power is one of the greatest dangers to democracy.

It is very fitting that Borden and Laurier should take a short course in the western agricultural university every few years. It will do them both a great deal of good, and will be a sort of antidote for the ideas they receive in the centres of plutocracy where they usually dwell.

Now that war has begun the people of all countries will be in a frenzy and those who advocate peace or condemn the war will receive little sympathy. It is easier and requires less moral courage to support the war and urge Britain and Canada to take part than it does to demand neutrality. The politicians will all be on the war side, but none of them will go to the front.

Watch the Canadians with tin-pot titles declare their patriotism now that Britain is likely to be involved in the war. They will be the most prominent and will make the most noise, but they will take care that it costs them nothing and that the real fighting and bloodshed is done by the common people.



# Western Agricultural Problems

By CHARLES A. DUNNING

Manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., before the C.M.A. Convention in Montreal on June 10

In discussing Western agricultural problems, one has to cover a very wide field; so I have determined, rather than weary you with details and statistics, to lay before you the situation in which we have found ourselves as an agricultural community in Saskatchewan, more particularly during the last few years. It became apparent some three or four years ago that our people were leaving the land and that our newcomers were not going on the land to the same extent that they had previously done. Thinking men throughout the West took cognizance of this fact. The tendency grew to such an extent that last year the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan thought it was time that the causes for this should be investigated. They appointed a commission to investigate agricultural conditions generally, grain markets, agricultural credits, and in short everything affecting the welfare of the farmer or the farms. I was a member of that commission. It reported just a few months ago to the Provincial Government and I would like to recommend the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to obtain for the benefit of the members of this organization copies of that report in order that Canadian manufacturers may really understand the West. It is important that the Grain Growers' Association in the West should really understand the East, and it is also of the utmost importance that you gentlemen should understand the West. Make no mistake about it, we do not understand one another as much as we ought to in these days.

## Does Not Pay Well

The Commission found that agriculture at the present time in the Province of Saskatchewan is not sufficiently remunerative and not sufficiently attractive to keep the people on the land and to take to the land those immigrants that come to our Western provinces. The remuneration of the farmer we found has been steadily decreasing, due to two principal causes. The first is the increased cost of production, the increase in the cost of practically all of the elements which enter into the production of grain particularly. The second great cause is the increased cost to the farmer of getting his product to the ultimate market, which, in the case of grain, of course, is Europe. As a matter of fact the price to the farmer of all grain which is used for home consumption here in this country, is set by the price of our export grain, for the reason that the bulk of our grain is exported at the present time. We found that the cost of the elements entering into production had increased slightly over twelve per cent. since the year 1909. The increase in the cost of exporting the grain to its ultimate market in the same period was over 14 per cent. In that connection we are face to face with a very serious situation. The Saskatchewan farmer is in a more unfavorable position in relation to his ultimate market than any other grain grower for export in the world. Just think of the

route over which his grain has to travel, think of the number of times it has to be transferred from rail to lake, from lake again to rail, possibly to lake again on occasion, and then to ocean, all of which is expensive, uneconomic, needing to be developed, needing to be improved. The Argentine farmer, one of our greatest competitors, grows his grain within a few hundred miles of one of the world's greatest rivers; cheap water transportation is available to him at a very short distance from his farm. Australia, one of our greatest potential competitors, not yet producing a very great quantity of wheat, but with possibilities for the future, produces all her wheat around the seacoast within easy distance of cheap water transportation. Russia, one of the greatest wheat producing countries in the world, has a great home consuming population, great rivers, cheap labor. The United States has a great home market, particularly for that class of wheat which we in the West produce. That is the position of the western farmer in relation to his competitors, and remember, they are competing with him on the freest market in the world, the Old Country market, the British market.

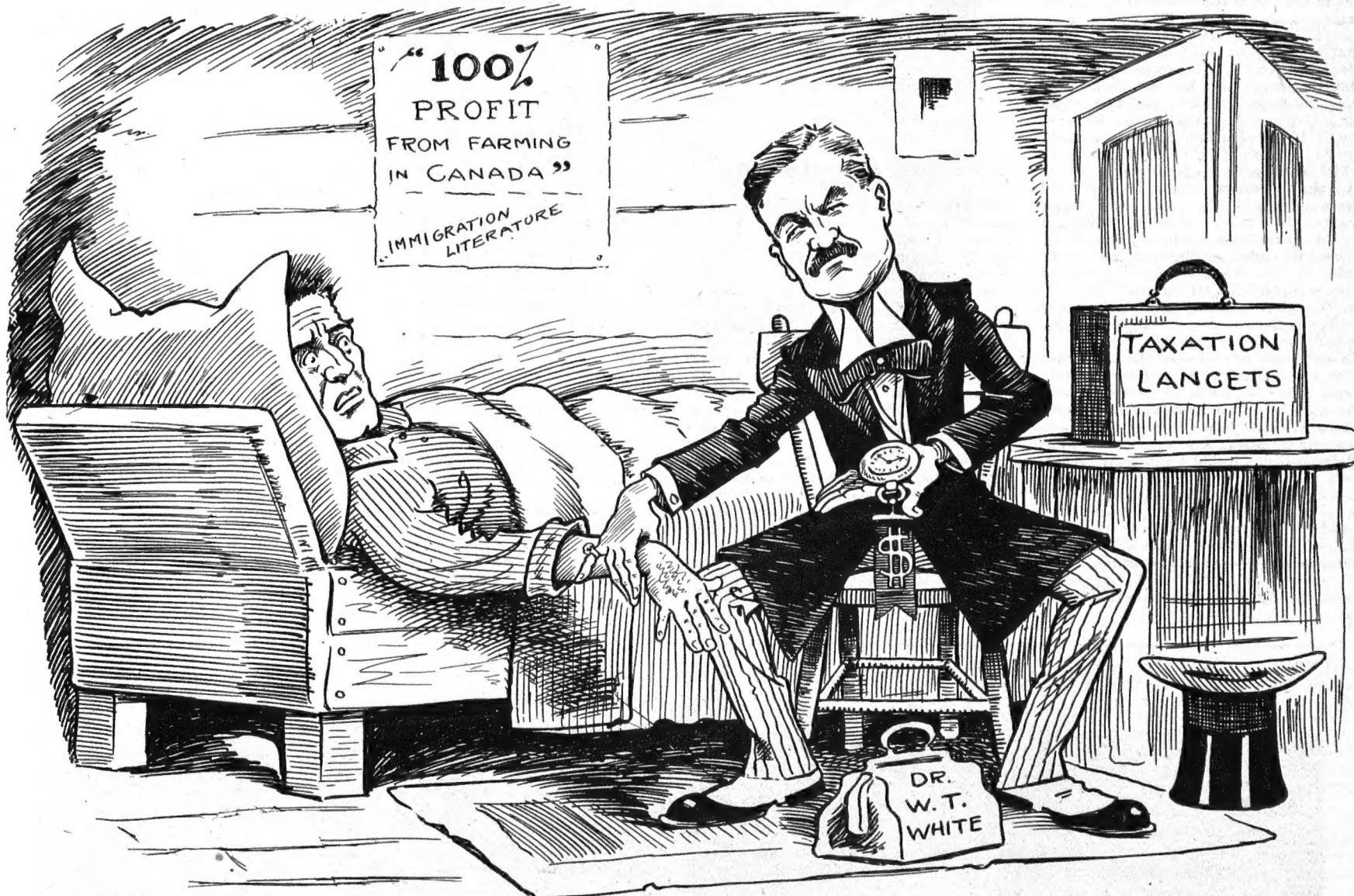
These two increases, the increase, first, in the cost of production, second, in the cost of transportation, has brought the cost of production very perilously close to the net price received by the farmer for his grain. The conditions are such that grain growing is not sufficiently remunerative at the

present time and under the present conditions.

## Mixed Farming

You will expect me to deal, I am sure, with the question of better farming, or mixed farming. In relation to this question we are constantly receiving advice. I think every commercial traveller in Western Canada, and I am sure every banker, and he may only be twenty years of age, and never have been on a farm, or if he has, he got off it pretty quickly, this class of men, in addition to the men who do understand farming, are constantly advising us to go in for mixed farming. In connection with grain growing alone, the condition has arrived where a man must grow at least twenty bushels per acre of Number 2 Northern Wheat in order to make ends meet; that is, under conditions as they existed during the years 1909 to 1913. I am a mixed farmer. I do grow, in addition to wheat, oats, barley, and I raise horses and cattle and anything else that will grow on the farm profitably. I study the cost of operation in relation to my own business just the same as a manufacturer does in making his product. But, my farm is situated in one of those districts in Saskatchewan which is peculiarly adapted for mixed farming, plenty of shelter, parklike country, dotted with bluffs. Many of you have seen the country, which has plenty of water. Let me tell you that over a large portion of the prairies which produce the largest quantity of

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THE QUACK DOCTOR

Dr. White to Patient (Western Farmer): "You are very weak and anaemic from loss of blood. The remedy for your disease is to let more blood (taxes)."

Finance Minister White is coming west in a few weeks, and, before his western tour is over, he will see that his plan of taxing the farmer for the benefit of the manufacturer is disastrous to the West.



# The Mail Bag

## WHY FARMS ARE DESERTED

Editor, Guide:—That the average farmer in Manitoba, with his \$10,000.00 investment and his year's labor has to be satisfied with a less net income, as shown in my late letter, than the poorest paid laborer in our cities getting constant work, is nearly unbelievable, if we did not have the authority of the sworn enumerators who officiated at his last stocktaking in 1911 to back it up. Yet a little intelligent consideration would convince anyone seeking the truth that the farmers' position here was an unenviable one. Take, for instance, the farmer in Ontario or in the United States, and consider his financial position, and no one will claim that the farmer in either place is making more than a "decent" living. Now when it is remembered that here we pay from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. more for everything we buy and have to take much less for everything we sell than the farmers of those places, it should be easily seen that here we must have a serious problem in making any headway. Again, is it not a fact which needs no demonstration that every one in any business or employment here gets a higher remuneration for his services than he would get in the east, and the reason therefor will be readily given—"Of course; it costs more to live here," we are told. Over fifty years ago, in the common school in Ontario I was taught (for they did give us a smattering of political economy then) that there was a relation between the cost of all commodities: If the latter, because of the higher cost of his food or his raw material, charged the shoe-maker more for his hat, then the shoe-maker must get a better price for the shoes he made; and if the farmer had to pay more for his hat and shoes, then he would naturally require a greater price for his produce. This is a fundamental economic law; then how is it that here, where the farmer has to pay more for everything than the farmer of Ontario, has to take less for his produce than the farmer there? Simply because his is the basic industry and if this country is to develop and progress it must do so because of the surplus produce which can be sent out of the country. If the farmers here simply fed those engaged in supplying their wants in this country, then it would take ages to populate and develop this country. This surplus and its value in its ultimate market fixes the farmer's price for all his produce; so no matter what expense he is put to because of distance from his market, distance from the centres of production of his supplies, or the cost to him, thru high cost of living, of any service rendered him, he must be satisfied with the returns which a world-wide competition will give him. Let our friends in any other calling try to imagine what their positions would be if their income was regulated by what their services would fetch in Great Britain, while their expenses were regulated by values here, and they will get some idea of the problems of our farmers. The natural hindrances referred to above, while great, are not insurmountable. The artificial burdens heaped upon us are ten times

worse. Take for instance that iniquitous system of taxation—the so-called Protective Tariff, born of the grossest selfishness and nurtured by ignorance, imposed upon us by our self-styled empire-builders, the manufacturers and those allied with them. How any sane man, not a beneficiary of the system, can defend it is beyond my comprehension, and yet there are many farmers in even our western provinces who cannot yet see that while it is making a few millionaires it is doing so "scientifically" at their expense. And intelligent(?) people are asking why do the people leave the farm and crowd our cities? Others, with benevolent intentions, urge the people "back to the land." All sorts of quack remedies are suggested for the bringing about of this result so much to be desired. While the only sane or scientific remedy for this state of affairs—the making of the conditions under which the farmer works such that his chances for a "decent" living for himself and family are equal to those of any other class in the community—seems to be ignored by nearly all. How few seem to realize just how much our boasted national policy is responsible for the desertion of the farm. Take the various items of outlay in the balance sheet of the average Manitoba farmer, given in my former letter and is there one item, even the produce of the farm consumed in the home, not made more costly to him by the Protective Tariff. But surely scientific Protection has gone mad when our paternal government gives a bonus to our implement manufacturers to enable them to supply our competitors abroad with cheap machinery while prohibiting the shipment of our produce to the market from which we would get the best returns. Now, Mr. Editor, as I know you object to long-winded letters, I will stop here, tho much might be said along these lines. Later I will again ask your indulgence while I attempt to suggest a remedy along same lines for the state of affairs suggested so far by me.

—ROBT. FISHER.

Oak Bank, Man.

Note—Come again.—Ed.

## GUIDE'S FEARLESSNESS APPRECIATED

Editor, Guide:—The attached clipping was not written or intended as a tribute to either your honest, fearless weekly, or to the organized farmers, but it has such a fitting application that those particularly who have closely watched and waged in the struggle for existence on the Western Prairies will fully appreciate its truth. When The Guide and the organized farmers cease to have enemies, both will have ceased to justify their existence. There is a common law even in savage warfare, that the water wells shall not be tampered with or poisoned, but that friend and foe may drink alike thereat, but the Triple Alliance and their allies so contaminate and poison the wells of information thru the medium of their owned or controlled periodicals, that many men are kept willing slaves to that system. But go thou on thy way rejoicing, that while you have enemies, the thirty-four thousand paid subscribers are behind

you, and more coming who will pay and pray that your light may so continue to shine.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. L. SWIFT.

The enclosed clipping was as follows:  
**Enemies of Fearless Papers**

Men may be measured as accurately by the enemies they make as by the friends that they have drawn about them. It is always creditable for a man to have enemies in the factions that stand for corruption or tyranny—no man can take a vigorous stand for any good cause without stirring up the hostility of those who have been profiting by the evils he would exorcise.

And what may be said of men may be said of a newspaper. Every contest in the interest of the people, every fearless onslaught upon wrong arrays against a newspaper certain ones who are enjoying privilege, legal or illegal, which they think should not be interfered with.

The more successful a newspaper is in arousing public sentiment for the enforcement of law and discountenance of demoralizing tendencies, the more active are its discomfited enemies in their endeavors to injure it—the casual reader has no idea of the many obstacles that are thrown in the path of a newspaper which seeks conscientiously to serve the best interests of a community, and would be astonished at the various tactics taken to "punish" it for daring to oppose the evils by which some men would prosper.

Sometimes an effort is made to cut off subscribers, a method that seldom accomplishes anything but increased circulation, for the public as a class are appreciative of a leadership against danger; sometimes thru the advertising columns the offended element think to withdraw patronage and cripple a paper, tho in this direction the "biting off noses to spite faces" is too apparent to assure it success. The very courage that has led the paper into a fight against wrong insures it a welcome in the homes of a community that no advertiser can dare ignore—sometimes the public finds out the reason for a firm's disapproval of an advocate of good, and then it is many a day before the stigma against that firm can be washed away.

Altogether a newspaper which is trying to throw all of its leverage on the side of good must expect to make enemies—in fact, it must welcome the possession of enemies as showing the value of its antagonism to things that are corrupt.—Miami Metropolis.

## JOURNALISTIC FAKIR EXPOSED

Editor, Guide:—I read with interest a letter published in a recent issue of The Guide re the promise made by the "Herald and Star" before the election of 1911, to subscribe ten thousand dollars to a fund towards securing free implements if reciprocity with the States was defeated. I have been a subscriber of the Herald for nine years, and I remember quite distinctly reading the above offer at the time it was made, but have seen nothing of it since. I was always led to believe by the statements made by the Herald from time to time (before

the election) that it was a strictly non-partisan paper, but I have noticed that during the last two years it has slowly but surely changed into a protectionist organ. What brought this fact most plainly to my notice was its recent attitude in opposing free wheat. No farmer should support a paper that advocates protection, as he would be working against his own interest by doing so. I have profited by your correspondent, Mr. Bennett's, example and withdrawn my subscription from all protectionist papers, including the Herald and Star. With reference to your circulation campaign, enclosed please find one dollar, for which you can send The Guide to the address given below. I will send four more subscriptions later on, as soon as I can, of farmers who do not subscribe to The Guide already. During the last four years I have had over five thousand dollars' worth of goods off people who advertise in The Guide. Wishing you all success.

WILFRED HILL.

Tessier, Sask.

## RURAL DOCTOR PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—With reference to your article on "Doctor's Exorbitant Charges," in your issue of April 29, I think a solution of this difficulty could be found if the resolution passed by the Stettler Union in January last were acted upon. The resolution, which was carried unanimously, read:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the inadequacy of medical attention in the rural districts is deplorable, and that it be sought to obtain for the rural municipalities power to form medical districts on somewhat similar lines to the school districts, and to levy taxes for same."

All we, who live in the rural districts, have seen pitiful cases where medical aid has arrived too late on account of the distance to be travelled or has been unobtainable. In other cases the medical aid has not been requisitioned until on arrival it has been found too late, for the majority of farmers are poor and the fees are high where a long journey has to be undertaken by the medical man. For this reason many valuable lives are lost annually. The number of deaths at maternity—largely preventable—is awful, to say the least of it. Then, again, the number of people who are in need of medical attention for ordinary complaints and diseases, but who are unable to obtain it for the reason previously mentioned, is a blot on our civilization.

As to the forming of medical districts. These districts would necessarily have to be larger than the school districts (say four townships to each medical district) on account of the greater expenditure which would be involved, for not only would it be necessary to erect a residence, but to equip it with drugs and appliances. There would, I imagine, be very little opposition to such a scheme on the part of the medical profession, because it would to a large extent be opening fresh fields of remunerative practice, for most of us have to get well or die without medical attention under present conditions.

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MONEY-MAKERS IN ALBERTA  
Part of the flock of Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## LETTING LIVE

Scattered all thru this Province are people who know me to be a mere unmarried woman, and when I venture to write about children they get quite snifty about it, but a little time ago I had a letter from a nice lady out West, who is a mother of children herself, and she said she liked me to write about children, and asked me to do it again. She ought to know what she likes, so will the scoffers please be still.

However, this is not to be just a wise dissertation to parents, but a general setting forth of the rights of children which are being constantly invaded by grown-ups.

For instance, when you go forth and encounter your friend Alice, whom you have not seen since her marriage, and her pretty little daughter, Mary, aged three, you, of course, summarily demand from Mary a kiss, and it may be that her mother will follow up your demand with a command, and the kiss will either be bestowed by reluctant lips or tearfully refused. What a monstrous injustice! What right have you or I to demand such an intimate salutation from a stranger, even tho a tiny one. If we behaved so to adults we would be properly snubbed, and if we made a general practice of it, as we do with children, we would end our days in an asylum for the insane. Serve us right, too. I am not one of those tiresome folk who think kissing should be prohibited as being unsanitary, but it is time enough to think of caresses when a pair of eager little arms slip confidently about one and a dear little apple-blossom face cuddles lovingly and willingly into the curve of one's neck, but this will not be at the first or the second meeting, and perhaps not for many meetings.

Then, too, we are always meddling in children's affairs, getting them so exasperated that they up and declare war, and finally having them spanked for our own impertinence. Not so long since I saw Jack, two past, playing in sweet contentment with some sand, two cans and some weed stalks, when his host came along and insisted upon showing him how to have a good time. Jack set up a howl, being the only form of protest he knew how to make, and feeling that he had squatter's rights in the sand pile. Jack's mother, hearing the not unfamiliar sound, hurried from the house and spanked him soundly, that being the quickest and surest way of showing her disapproval of the noise.

Again, can you imagine your telling Mrs. Thompson about Mrs. Snow's tendency to bad temper or selfishness with Mrs. Snow sitting just across the room knitting a stocking, and in full possession of her sense of hearing. Certainly not, but you don't mind in the least telling Mrs. Thompson about Tommy's bad temper or selfishness with Tommy right beside you building a house of blocks and listening for dear life.

Also, it would be quite too rude a thing for you to relate a story of a mistake made by some adult present to a whole roomful of people, but if it is little Mary's mistake that brings down the house with laughter it is only funny, and if little Mary droops her head and sobs it is funnier still.

The thing about it all that I resent is that we seem to be always taking advantage of one of two things, our superior size and strength or their dependence upon us for food and clothes, to make these little folk submit to indignities that no adult would endure for a moment. Some people comfort themselves with the theory that children don't mind these things, but I venture to say that rivers of briny tears have been shed over just such hurts to childish sensibilities.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## APPLAUDS WOMEN IN POLITICS

Dear Miss Beynon:—With great pleasure I note the continued progress of the Country Homemakers page in The Guide. Your short editorials are

very much appreciated, and I trust will appear for a long time. The short election campaign is over (at least for the time), but while short in time it was fierce and bitter. It was notable for the fact that women took an interest in the election such as they had never done before. That their influence was powerful and effective is conceded by most people, chief among them being those who championed the government party and their allies—the liquor interests.

The ballot has proved a powerful weapon when employed intelligently and not bound by "party" allegiance. Mrs. McClung has done more than her share towards the good fight, and her work will be felt long after this election is counted with the buried past.

Women, tho, must continue their struggle until success crowns their efforts, and must use ceaseless vigilance and work hard. What more worthy cause could they engage in than the wiping out of that curse, the bar room? How many families have felt its sting? Yet there are to be found men who will praise and uphold this diabolical traffic, having before their eyes the baneful effects of this poison in their own families. A case in point is Jim—who has lost one brother thru drink, and two more whose lives are just about ruined by the same cause. This man, the father of a very large family, champions the

men directors. I might also mention that some of the Harris members do not belong to the G. G. Association.

I felt sure you would be interested in this as it seems to show we are advancing, rather slowly, perhaps, but surely. MRS. J. W.

## SHEET MUSIC TO SPARE

Dear Miss Beynon:—For the Sunshine corner I have a big stack of sheet music, vocal and instrumental, which I do not want any more. It is all in good shape and quite a few of the pieces are new. Anybody who would like any of them could have them either in trade for other music or by paying the postage.

ROSA ALBERT,

Box 308

Bieseker, Alta.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP

By Emma Gary Wallace, in "The Mothers' Magazine"

There is a wise old proverb which says:

"Early to bed and early to rise,  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

It certainly is true that young people, especially children, need plenty of sleep and fresh air in order that the nerve cells may be properly filled up for the next day's strain of body building and mental effort.

"I don't see whatever is the matter



A beautiful example of the nature photography which flourishes in the summer is this illustration of White Hawthorn blossoms

bar room. He may yet have cause to bitterly regret his folly. I enclose a clipping of a famous German woman, Bertha von Luttner, who fought the "Cause of Peace," all her life.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

## WOMAN DIRECTOR OF SOCIETY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I fear you will soon begin to recognize my letters and put them in the waste basket unread. However, I am not asking you to answer them. This time I just want to give you a little incident that I am sure will interest you.

This spring at our co-operative meeting, I asked if there were any objection to women being on the board of directors, and when nominations were made my name was placed on the list and I was elected. There were only three women shareholders, and I knew only perhaps ten of the men personally, so I was really elected by the men and there was no personal reason why they should do so. There were twelve men nominated. Now, the Grain Growers have always gone on record as being in favor of woman suffrage, but sometimes a thing is attractive in the abstract but fails when it comes to a concrete example, so I consider it quite a triumph for women. Don't you think so? I am not sure, but rather believe none of the other co-operative associations have wo-

men directors. I might also mention that some of the Harris members do not belong to the G. G. Association.

I felt sure you would be interested in this as it seems to show we are advancing, rather slowly, perhaps, but surely. MRS. J. W.

She spoke of the weak indulgence of the mother who robs her child of absolutely necessary rest thru a mistaken idea of kindness, thus weakening its body and nerves for all future time, and she drew striking illustrations of the blessing of sleep sent as a soothing and refreshing agent.

The neighbor dared not say a word to Johnny's mother as they walked home,

altho she had observed her close attention to that particular speaker, but a week later, she was delighted to hear that lady say frankly:

"I have been putting Mrs. Benson's sleep theories to the test and I find they are sound as a nut. Johnny showed little change for several days, but now he seems to have got rested, and he's like a different child—sunny, obedient and so willing to do as I wish him. It's an early bed hour for him after this whether he wants it or not. I didn't begin to realize how important sleep is to little folks, for I think I require less than many people. The poor child was about starved for rest and neither his father nor I knew what ailed him. It wasn't medicine or change of scene he needed as several suggested to me, but just plain sleep. I'm glad to belong to that Club. It has helped me in many ways.

## RASPBERRY COMBINATIONS

Raspberries furnish a never-failing source of pleasure to the "alchemist of the kitchen" as they may be pleasingly combined with almost every other ingredient used in the making of sweet dishes, and may be served in so many different ways that their choice is as bewildering as it is delicious.

In the following recipes will be found an appetizing array of methods in which to use this berry.

### Raspberries With Rice

Boil until tender one-half cupful of rice in one pint of milk. Sweeten with powdered sugar and flavor with lemon; turn into a border mold, and when stiff turn carefully onto a shallow glass dish. Fill the centre with fine, ripe, sweetened raspberries and serve with cream.

### Raspberry Cream

Stir one quart of ripe raspberries with one pint of thick, sweet cream, one-half pound of sugar, a bit of grated lemon peel or cinnamon. (The berries should be passed thru a sieve before stirring with the cream). Whip thoroughly and serve in tall glasses.

### Raspberries a la Astor

To two cupfuls of berries add a little lemon juice and powdered sugar in small quantities and a pinch of nutmeg. Mix thoroughly with whipped cream, flavor and sprinkle with pistachio nuts and place on ice for two hours before serving.

### Raspberry Vinegar

Cover four quarts of red raspberries with vinegar and let stand for twenty-four hours; scald and strain same; add a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, boil for twenty minutes and bottle. This drink is much relished by the sick and will keep for years. When serving, add a large spoonful to every glass of water.

### Raspberry Filling

Dilute three-fourths of a cupful of heavy cream with one-fourth of a cupful of milk. Beat with an egg beater until stiff; add one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar, one-half cupful of raspberries thoroughly mashed, and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

### Raspberry Ice

Extract the juice from one quart of berries and strain; dissolve one pint of sugar in the juice; add the juice of one lemon and half a pint of water and freeze.



## Prices on Lumber

Freight Paid to any point taking a rate of 40c per 100 lb. from Vancouver, B.C.

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2x4, 18 and 20, No. 1 Common Fir	21.00
2x6 and 2x8, same price as 2x4	
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2x10, 18 and 20, No. 1 Common Fir	22.00
2x12, same price as 2x10	
1x6, Fir Shiplap No. 1	18.50
1x8 and 10 Fir Shiplap No. 1	20.00
1x8, 10 and 12, Common Fir Boards	19.50
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1x4 Fir Flooring, No. 1 F. G.	27.00
1x4 or 6 Fir Flooring, No. 3	24.50
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1x4 Fir V Joint Ceiling, No. 3	24.00
1x6 Fir V Joint Ceiling, No. 1	22.00
1x6 Fir Drop Siding, No. 1	26.50
1x6 Fir Drop Siding, No. 3	24.50
1x6 Cedar Bevel Siding	25.00
XXX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2.95
2-6x6-6x1 1/2, 5 x Panel Fir Doors	2.00
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Door Frames, all ready to put together, complete with outside casing	1.85
12x24, 2 Light Window	1.75
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Window Frames, all ready to put together, complete with outside casing	1.50

Write us for prices on other sizes of Windows and Doors.

Send us a list of your requirements and we will quote you prices by return mail.

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for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for egg storage.

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Apricots, 20 lb. box .....\$ .70  
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**Co-operative Fruit Growers**  
Box No. 6, Penticton, B.C.

### ALBERTA FARMERS!

## CREAM WANTED

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash on Arrival. Write for Full Particulars

**P. PALLESEN**  
Calgary Central Creamery.  
Box 274 Calgary, Alta.

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## Official Circular No. 5

Our last circular re oil leases would seem to have met with your general approval but the matter still seems to require a further explanation that all may understand. The following outline is therefore submitted for the benefit of those who may not yet be quite clear.

### OIL LEASES

Any person or persons wishing to enter upon a farmer's land for the purpose of drilling for oil or for any purpose in connection therewith, must first obtain the farmer's permission. If such permission has not been granted and the holder of the oil rights forces entry he should be dealt with in accordance with the instructions given in the last circular. In the event of no satisfactory settlement being arrived at between the farmer and the party desiring to enter on the land, the holder of the oil rights must then apply direct to the Minister of the Interior for permission to submit the matter to arbitration. On receiving the permission of the minister, and not before, the lessee and the farmer must proceed in accordance with sections 22 26 of the regulations as quoted in Circular No. 4. Even then, from a letter which we have in our possession from the Department of the Interior, it would seem that the award of the arbitrators must be confirmed by the minister, and until such confirmation is received in writing the oil lessee may not enter on to the farmers' land.

As has already been pointed out the power of the arbitrators is somewhat limited as we consider, to the disadvantage of the farmer, but the letter clearly states that the award of the arbitrators is subject to the consent of the minister, which can only mean that the farmer has the right to appeal the decision direct to the minister himself if he so wishes.

The main point is that the farmer can prevent the entry of the oil lessee on his land for a period of from three to four months at least, if he so desires, and that much delay gives him an opportunity to give every detail consideration, size up the situation and secure for himself every possible advantage that the law will permit of. The farmer does not have to and should not allow himself to be bluffed into signing any agreement in a hurry. Take your time, don't get excited when the hot air artists are around, and make the best deal the law will permit. You will find the best none too good. Your Central Office believes the present regulations absolutely unfair to the farmers and is acting accordingly

### UNIONS IN ARREARS

Section 16 (a) of our Constitution, provides that a Union six months in arrears for dues is suspended without action of this office, and the name of such Union published in The Grain Growers' Guide. A number of our active Unions have not remitted any membership fees during the past six months, and a list of such Unions is now being prepared.

The constitution does not require that a warning should be given but to enable those secretaries who may have accidentally overlooked their responsibilities this list will not be sent to The Guide for publication till Tuesday, August 19, 1914.

I am sorry to say that our big organization campaign this summer has revealed a number of active Unions that are dead on our books. The evidence would seem to indicate that from one cause or another probably not more than 75 per cent. of our share of the membership fees paid in to local secretaries ever reaches the Central Office. This hurts the Association and decreases its influence in all public work. It spoils the efficiency of the Central

Office when, as has invariably happened up to the present, the Association has to be carried on the personal credit of one or more of the executive officers for a considerable portion of the year. The trouble seems to be generally that our Unions use their funds to meet losses and other items, with the result that at the end of the year there is only sufficient left to pay part of the dues to the Central Office. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of at once setting aside in a separate fund that portion of the membership fees due the Central Office, so that our books will always show to friends and enemies alike the real strength of the U.F.A., instead of only part, as at present. It is the duty of every member to see that his Union occupies its proper place on our books. That can only be done by sending in dues as required by the constitution.

### GENERAL REPORT

We are glad to be able to report that the general standing of the Association as a whole is satisfactory. Membership receipts for the past two months have been slightly ahead of the same period for last year. The North and Central divisions of Alberta have made tremendous gains this year, but the South has so far fallen off very badly. This may be due to the poor season. In any case, the facts are the same and we would welcome any suggestions that might help to an early re-organization. The South certainly needs additional representation on the Board of Directors, as does also the East. At present this can only be done by both parts being represented at our annual convention by stronger delegations than they have been in the past. Keep up your membership. Don't blame the other fellow because he did not elect your man, but get out to the next convention and use the right the U.F.A. gives you of nominating for office the man you consider best fitted for your service. Do your part and the result will be a help to you as well as the Association.

### CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

As a result of recent negotiations with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited we are now able to announce that that company has provided special facilities for supplying Local Unions of the U.F.A. with flour and feed thru its elevators and is further prepared to sell wholesale to our Unions at the same charges as are made to shareholders of the company. The facilities offered should prove of special benefit to our smaller Unions and some larger ones in that by purchasing thru the company's elevators the Union is relieved of the bulk of the work, worry and risk at present experienced in financing, ordering and distributing bulk orders.

### FIREGUARDS

Your secretary has, doubtless, within the last few weeks received copies of the new regulations issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners re the plowing of fireguards. Farmers anywhere in the vicinity of railways should be interested in these and would do well to obtain a copy either from the secretary or direct from the Chief Inspector, Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa.

The U.F.A. has been co-operating with the Board of Railway Commissioners for some time past and these regulations are the consensus of opinion as expressed by Unions and members in your answers to questions sent out some time ago. In this instance you have

been given a form of Direct Legislation. You have been afforded an opportunity to "initiate" legislation for yourselves. It remains now to be seen whether you will be sufficiently interested to see that your own recommendations will be carried out. The enforcement or neglect of these regulations will emphasize the interest or the indifference of the people as to the laws under which they must live.

### RESOLUTIONS

A number of resolutions are to hand but will be held over until a later date and sent out in a special circular.

### ANNUAL REPORTS

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of our last Annual Report with minutes of the Lethbridge Convention. We have already asked that orders for same be sent in but few have as yet come to hand. You are entitled, free of charge, to one copy for each paid up member of your Union. We have some 8,000 copies on hand and will now be able to give prompt attention to orders sent in.

### HARVEST HELP

With sincere regret we learn that parts of the province have suffered severely as a result of dry weather, hail, etc., and will have, in consequence, little or no crop to harvest. On the other hand some parts, particularly the North, bid fair to harvest a very heavy crop. Many of our homesteaders, good practical farmers, will welcome an opportunity this fall to help harvest the crop of those more fortunate than themselves. To assist in this we would earnestly ask those of our secretaries in districts where help will be required to let us know at once at the Central Office as to about how many men will be required. We would also ask those secretaries in districts where there will be help to spare to forward us lists of such parties as are able to leave their farms and work out in some other part of the province, together with the date when such help will be available. Any homesteader or farmer desirous of working out this harvest is welcome to send us the information asked for in regard to himself and we will render him such assistance as our information will permit of us doing. Secretaries in the North please get busy. Experienced help is available. The opportunity is yours to help yourself, to help your less fortunate brother farmer, and at the same time to advertise your own part of the province. Many a man can be induced to remain in the province by a few weeks' experience in the North this fall, who otherwise will go south "across the line" and probably be lost to Canada for all time to come.

Yours sincerely,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,  
Provincial Secretary.

### HE WON



She—You don't seem to mind the fact that I have refused you.  
He—Well, Jones bet me five dollars that you wouldn't refuse any one, and I win.



# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## MESKANAW ORGANIZED

I am pleased to report to you that we have at last formed a Local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. We called a meeting for the third, but on account of the weather and the organizer, Andrew Knox, not being well, the meeting was not very well attended. However, at the adjourned meeting held on the 17th, Mr. Knox turned up to a much better attended meeting and gave us a very interesting address on the workings of the Association, which was much enjoyed. I am forwarding you \$6.00 fees and hope to send you more very shortly as I have quite a few promised members. The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Trill; vice-president, J. McCloy; directors, T. McCloy, O. Lawrence, J. Freeman, J. Caldwell, W. Dexter, O. H. Lawrence.

F. CROCKER,  
Sec., Meskanaw Assn.

A meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the local G.G.A. in our district. The chair was occupied by E. Hunter, president of Sequin Local, who opened the meeting with a few remarks. Director R. M. Johnston was then called on and delivered an address on organization work. The following officers were elected: President, E. Thompson; vice-president, G. Teel; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Tully; directors, Wm. Gandy, M. McDermaid, R. Cornell, R. Lake, J. McDermaid, J. P. Ross. Members: L. C. Goodbrand, R. Huinin, G. Massie.

W. G. TULLY,  
Secretary Hill Hurst Assn.

## POOR CROP PROSPECTS

Following your instructions, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a Local G.G.A. The turnout was rather poor, considering that I have driven thru the municipality for the past two weeks talking co-operation. The trouble is, when I first commenced getting farmers interested prospects for a crop were good, but owing to continued drought, the crop has gone. In fact, only a few of us will be able to make feed of it. However, a number of us are taking the optimistic view and trust that by stick-to-itiveness to see better days. I might add that last year was a failure, too. I am trying to get people interested in the movement by pointing out that organization will help them to weather this storm, for it is only by directly touching the average farmer's pocket book that one may interest him, and most of them fail to see the future that lies before the organized farmers. I am sorry to tell you that the paid-up membership roll is only thirteen, but I have the promise of some twenty more members and will send in the Central's fee shortly.

No binder twine will be needed this year, but we shall need coal, flour, shorts, bran, oatmeal, groceries, potatoes, vegetables and possibly lumber. Also I can assure you that I will use my best endeavor to get the seed and feed grain for this municipality thru the Central and would ask you to give me some information on the subject, as no grain will be threshed in this district. The following is a list of officers elected: President, G. Hesse; vice-president, M. Mansell; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Hombury; directors, A. W. Cliffe, J. H. King, L. E. Nolan, W. Davidson, L. Moore, G. Henderson.

CHARLES A. HOMBURG,  
Secretary, Golden Prairie Assn.

## LOG VALLEY ACTIVE

We held a meeting at the Log Valley school house on July 4, when the following were confirmed in their appointment: President, Walter Richardson; vice-president, John W. Kerr; secretary-treasurer, Peter Potts; directors, John

Pass, John Gordon, Arthur Rooker, Arthur Potts. The following also joined: Walter Rooker, Charles C. Ward, Charles E. Potts, Charles C. Raynor, James Raynor, Arthur Richardson, Andrew Graham, James Gourlie, Stephen Masey, Thos. W. Potts, Mike Richardson, Wm. Yates, Wm. Raynor, Wm. Main, Wm. Hopkins, John Bestertraur. Enclosed find \$11.50 fees.

P. POTTS,  
Sec., Log Valley Assn.

## NEW BRANCH AT RITCHIE

I have the pleasure to advise you that a Local Union of the G.G.A. to be known as the Ritchie G.G.A., was organized here last Friday the 17th, with 31 members. We expect to double this number in the near future, as many did not have the cash to spare at this time. The following officers were elected: President, W. J. Kyle; vice-president, George W. Kitchen; secretary, John Atheim; directors, M. D. Rae, Alex. McRae, V. Gee, W. Young, A. Harbolle, A. Willis. R. W. Suldy and T. M. Sloper, of Bengough, kindly helped us organize. Rev. Williams gave an interesting address on co-operation. Enclosed find \$15.50 membership fees and \$1.00 for membership tickets.

JOHN ATHEIM,  
Secretary, Ritchie Assn.

## BAILEY PICNIC SUCCESSFUL

The Bailey Local held their picnic July 8 and we are glad to say it was a fine success. People commenced to arrive early in the morning and the total attendance must have been over 300. During the afternoon the usual round of sports were held, followed by supper and a public meeting outside the schoolhouse. Our president, Mr. McLean, occupied the chair and his first announcement that he had received sufficient promises to start our "Co-operative Association" was received with the cheer it deserved. Mr. Lilwall was the chief speaker and gave a rousing address, tracing the growth of the Grain Growers' movement from its birth up, showing thruout his speech that co-operation and organization were the two main things necessary for our success. A dance followed which was kept up until the early hours of the morning.

JOHN A. PUTT,  
Secretary, Bailey Assn.

## EXEMPTIONS ACT AMENDMENT

At a recent meeting of our Branch a discussion was held re the appointment of the commission to inquire into the sale of farm implements, etc., and while we have no evidence to tender, yet we unanimously adopted some resolutions prepared by our committee on the subject and I am forwarding same to the secretary of the commission.

The question of exemptions cropped up, and I have been instructed to draw your attention to the following resolution and to request you to give it publicity in The Guide:

"Whereas, the Exemptions Act of Saskatchewan only allows three horses, mules or oxen to be exempt from seizure, and, whereas, farm machinery in Western Canada generally requires four-horse power to work them;

"It is, therefore, resolved that the government be asked to so amend the Exemptions Act to allow of four horses, etc., to be exempt from seizure."

CHARLES GOULD,  
Secretary, North End Assn.

## THUNDER CREEK PICNIC

On July 1 Thunder Creek Local held their first annual picnic in the grounds at the home of H. G. Wilcox. The opening event was the baseball game, which

was kept up till evening. Other events were the trotting, pony and foot races, and tug of war, the married men winning as usual. Estimated by the number of baseball tickets, there were from 1,200 to 1,500 people present, many of whom were keenly disappointed at the non-arrival of our two speakers billed to speak from headquarters. The Thunder Creek W.G.G.A. catered to the huge crowd, netting \$116 thereby for their treasury, and they are to be congratulated on the splendid meals provided and also on the energetic way they carried the whole thing thru. The writer, acting as secretary for the picnic, aided by our energetic secretary and five other willing helpers, dispensed ice cream and other refreshments to the crowd from 10 a.m. Wednesday till 5 a.m. Thursday, thereby netting \$75 to the men's Local Association. The money obtained by the men has been voted over to the Thunder Creek Trading Association Ltd., wherewith to build a small warehouse in town, till we can find means to build a better one. It can safely be said that never in the history of this section of the country has so large a number of farmers gathered together. People came from as far west as Chaplin and as far east as Moose Jaw, and even from Brownlee, not to speak of the crowd from our prosperous villages of Park-beg and Mawer. Our membership has climbed to 80 and is still moving slowly and our Trading Association is beginning to be a live thing. Such a thing as ordering a car of posts or so is beginning to be a mere incident, so popular has our co-operative purchasing become. We expect to handle everything the farmers need or produce in the near future. I must not forget to mention the dance. Nearly 200 dancers took turns from 7 p.m. till 5 a.m. keeping time to the splendid music provided by the Thunder Creek Orchestra. At last, after a record day, both for weather and enjoyment, the last of them went home, tired but happy.

F. B. PIERSON,  
President, Thunder Creek Assn.

## LILWALL AT EWSONVILLE

Mr. Lilwall addressed a meeting of this district July 24, and an association was formed. I was requested to write you for all necessary literature on this subject. Mr. Lilwall is a very able speaker and the Association must be proud of such a man, who can so ably enlighten the farmers as to the benefits they can derive by joining the association.

WM. EWSON,  
Secretary Ewsonville Assn.

## WET PICNIC AT RENOWN

I have not reported lately, altho we have been holding our regular monthly meetings. I am unable to state what our requirements will be. I am afraid we will not be able to avail ourselves to any great extent of the good things you are offering for the reason that many of our members cannot furnish the cash, but we all appreciate the good work you are doing. I have made provision for our twine and hope to hear from you in due course, as to when I may expect it. I thank you for the circulars and will appreciate the price list of groceries, apples per barrel and Galt coal, also flour and name of miller. This is the season of picnics and, to be in the fashion, we held our annual joint picnic on July 15. Mr. Wells, of Ridgeford, was the prime mover in promoting the picnic and every credit is due him for the very efficient way in which he brought about a most successful picnic. He was ably assisted by Messrs. Carswell, Lambert, Snell, Marvin, Barry, Hourigan, Urquhart and others. Unfortunately it was a very wet day, which spoiled what would otherwise have been a big success. Manitou Lake was the scene of our picnic and it only takes a nice day to make the conditions ideal for picnicing. Despite the rain the sports committee worked hard and they were fully rewarded by having their efforts so well appreciated. We were very much disappointed that you were not able to be with us.

F. W. McCONNEL,  
Secretary, Renown G.G.A.

## Ponder Well The Cause of Success!

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## Threshers' Account Book

is a book that will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

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- 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records

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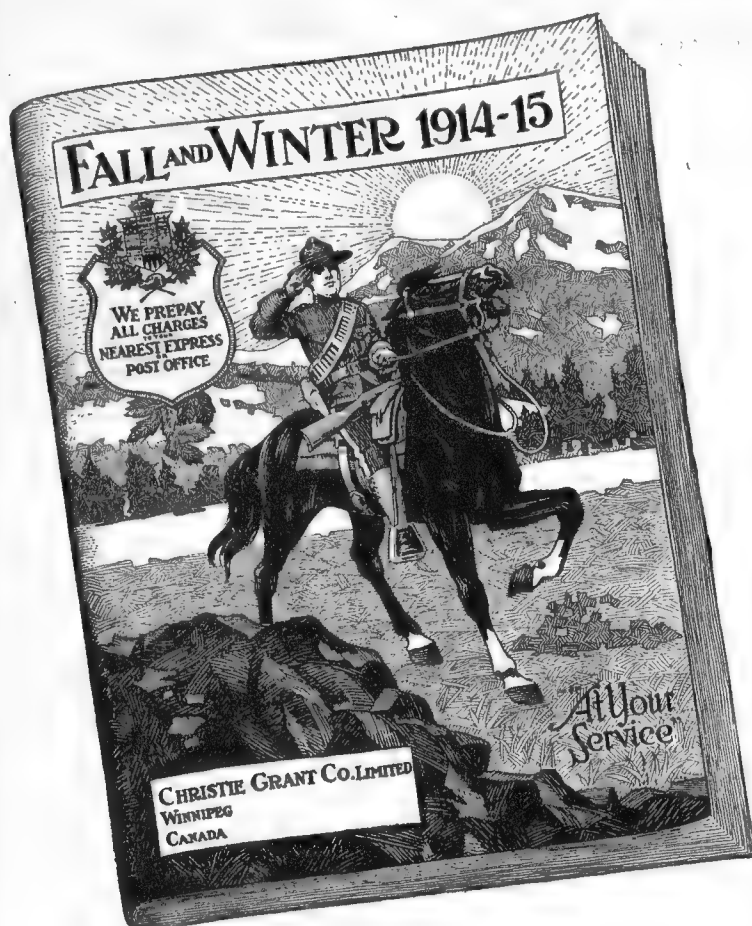
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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# The Farmer in Politics

Read before a Meeting of the Two Creeks Grain Growers' Association by  
JAMES MORTON, Secretary

This may seem a ticklish question to bring before a gathering of this kind, but it is the question that my own experience of the past few years, as a legislative and political reporter, best enable me to discuss. What should be the attitude of the farmer towards the politics of his country? To this there are different answers. First, there are those who advocate adherence to old party lines. They say the farmer should attend the meetings of his party, go to its conventions and so try to influence it to legislate in his interests. This sounds very well, but it does not always work out in practice, for the simple reason that the farmer, accustomed to make his living with his hands comes into conflict with men who make their living by their tongue, in the very arena where tongue predominates. The farmer's thinking power may be as good as that of anyone else, but where readiness in debate and repartee count for most, it is not surprising that he should fail to hold his own with the lawyer, the merchant or the professional man, who is daily in contact with other men and so keeps his power of expression well oiled. This, probably, is the main reason why, even in an agricultural country like Canada, farmers have so little part in the actual government of the Dominion.

## Independent Party Ill-Advised

There are others who think that the farmers should organize an independent party of their own, something like the Labor Party in Great Britain. A little thought, however, will show that this, at best, could be only a temporary move, for the simple reason that it would be unjust for the farmers to have absolute control over a society that includes many other useful professions, which also have rights; and if the farmers only had partial control they would soon become fused with other interests, and in the end their identity might be as completely lost as it is at present. Nevertheless, as a temporary move it might be useful in asserting the farmer's right and power. At the same time, I think it would be destructive to a body such as the Grain Growers, composed of all classes and sections of farmers, to attempt such a movement. If the effort is to be made it should spring up outside the present organizations, which were formed for other purposes.

## Indifference Dangerous

There are others who say, "Politics are rotten, have nothing to do with them at all." Well, if these people have their way, politics will remain rotten, for it is just this contemptuous indifference on the part of honest citizens that makes them the prey of rogues in office. If the political life of the country is corrupt it is the very best reason why every public spirited voter should bestir himself to do what he can to cleanse it. There are those who tell you that every man in politics is a rogue. If that is so, I claim that the fault lies with the people who elect them; but I do not believe this to be true. I have known politicians that I believed to be thoroughly honest and inspired with high ideals. Unfortunately they were seldom in control, or if they were, when elections came along their voices were drowned by the grinding of the cranks and wheels of the party machine, which at such times is none too scrupulous in its operations. In fact in our elections there is altogether too much of the cry that "All's fair in love and war." In reality some things are not fair in anything, and I claim it is not fair to the honest voter that his ballot should be swamped by men brought in on free railway tickets, by loafers treated by party heelers in bars, and by the greater number who are influenced by promises of public works or private jobs.

## Vote For Principles

There is another, and I believe a very large class, who hold that while the farmer should not be neutral in politics, he should be quite independent, but need not necessarily take a personal part. They say: "Vote for the man

who you think will serve your interest best, no matter whether he be Tory or Grit, and judge of measures as they arise, caring not which party gives them birth. If you think a bill to be in the farmers' interests support it; if not condemn it, and don't stop to ask before doing so, whether it came from the Liberals or the Conservatives." With this attitude I confess that I have a great deal of sympathy. I can never see any sense in the position of the average Conservative or Liberal who declares that every measure passed by his own party is a message direct from heaven, whilst everything that emanates from his opponents is smirched with the slime of the pit. These men would vote for a totem pole if it had the party label on its nose, and they would deride as a "turncoat" the man who would vote Conservative at one election and Liberal at the next, or vice versa. For my part I rather admire the turncoat when he turns from honest conviction. In fact, in the world's history all great reformers have been regarded as turncoats in their own time. If the one side of the garment has become shabby, it is a sensible thing to turn the other side to the world and wear it boldly. I see no shame, either, in commending the same party for one act and condemning it for another. It is what we all do in our daily judgment of the actions of our fellow men, and I do not see why what is right for the individual should be wrong for the party.

## Party Buncombe

It seems to me foolish that a man coming here from the old country should feel himself bound in honor to follow the party bearing the name of that with which he has been affiliated in the old land. In the old world, where so much has been fixed by tradition, there will always be those who cling to the old, and those who clamor for the new, hence the Conservatives and Liberals are sharply divided; but in a new country like Canada the conditions are all so changed that differences are chiefly in name only, and you will see the same tariff policy created by one party still carried on by the opponents who denounced it, when those opponents get into office. In olden times they used to settle differences about government with steel and gunpowder, and possibly it is some hereditary touch of this love of battle which still causes men to range themselves on different sides in a war of ballots instead of bullets. The party leaders sense this human weakness and take advantage of it, and by a great deal of stage-play and noisy declamation they work the people into a state of excitement in which they too readily forget their own interests. You would think to hear some of these party orators that their souls were burning with indignation against their wicked opponents (with whom, by the way, they have for weeks been chaffing in the lobbies and hobnobbing in sessional banquets served at the expense of the taxpayers); or at other times they would lead you to believe that their hearts are regular Niagara Falls of sympathy for the poor, oppressed toilers and farmers. Inwardly they would have to admit that they do not mean all this, but then it is "good politics," a strategic manoeuvre in the fight for office.

## Lack Sympathy With Farmers

Most of our cabinet ministers are lawyers, and how can it be expected that these men can fully appreciate the difficulties under which the farmer labors. Some poet has said, "None but the poor feel for the poor," and I think that is true of the poor farmers as of others. How can a man coming down to his office in collars and cuffs at ten in the morning, enjoying long vacations and short vacations, and often receiving more for one day's work than a farmer averages in a month—how, I ask, can this man know what it is to rise at four or five in the morning, and work till six or seven thru hot summer

Continued on Page 26

# Safety for the Golden Grain

Proof against fire,  
vermin, lightning

Diameter 14 feet  
Wall 8 feet high  
Raise of roof  
3 1-2 feet

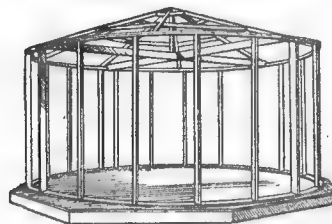
Capacity  
1050 Bushels



**A** NOTHER problem settled beyond doubt! Safe storage for grain. Proof against vermin—proof against fire and lightning—and protected absolutely from wind, weather and water. There you have the Johnstone Granary. You have been looking for a granary that could not bulge. A granary with a large door—a granary with a sturdy frame. The Johnstone Granary ends your search. Here we offer you a perfect safety for your grain, and at the same time a fireproof storage building for many other uses throughout the year. Sturdy as it is the Johnstone Granary is not a fixture. It can be set anywhere and moved with ease to any part of the farm.

## Johnston's Granary

(Patented in Canada and United States)



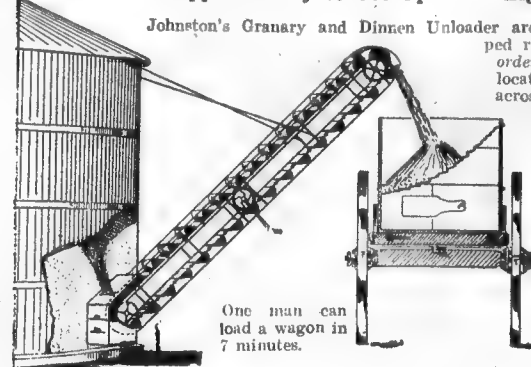
This cut shows the strong framework construction that makes the Johnstone granary so rigid and durable. This frame which we supply is covered with heavy galvanized corrugated iron sheets which are locked together, nailed to the frame, and further supported by wide bands that positively prevent bulging. There is a large double door, the inside being in movable sections, to hold the grain at any height and the outside of iron; fireproof, equipped for secure locking. The roof has a rise of 3 1/2 feet and is made of sections of galvanized iron, which lock tight at the seams. The Johnstone granary is filled through the opening in the roof direct from the spout. A 14-inch ventilator provides ample ventilation.

## The Dinnen Grain Unloader

This portable loader and unloader can be used anywhere on the farm. It is attached quickly wherever needed—so that one will be enough for most farms. Send the coupon for prices and particulars.

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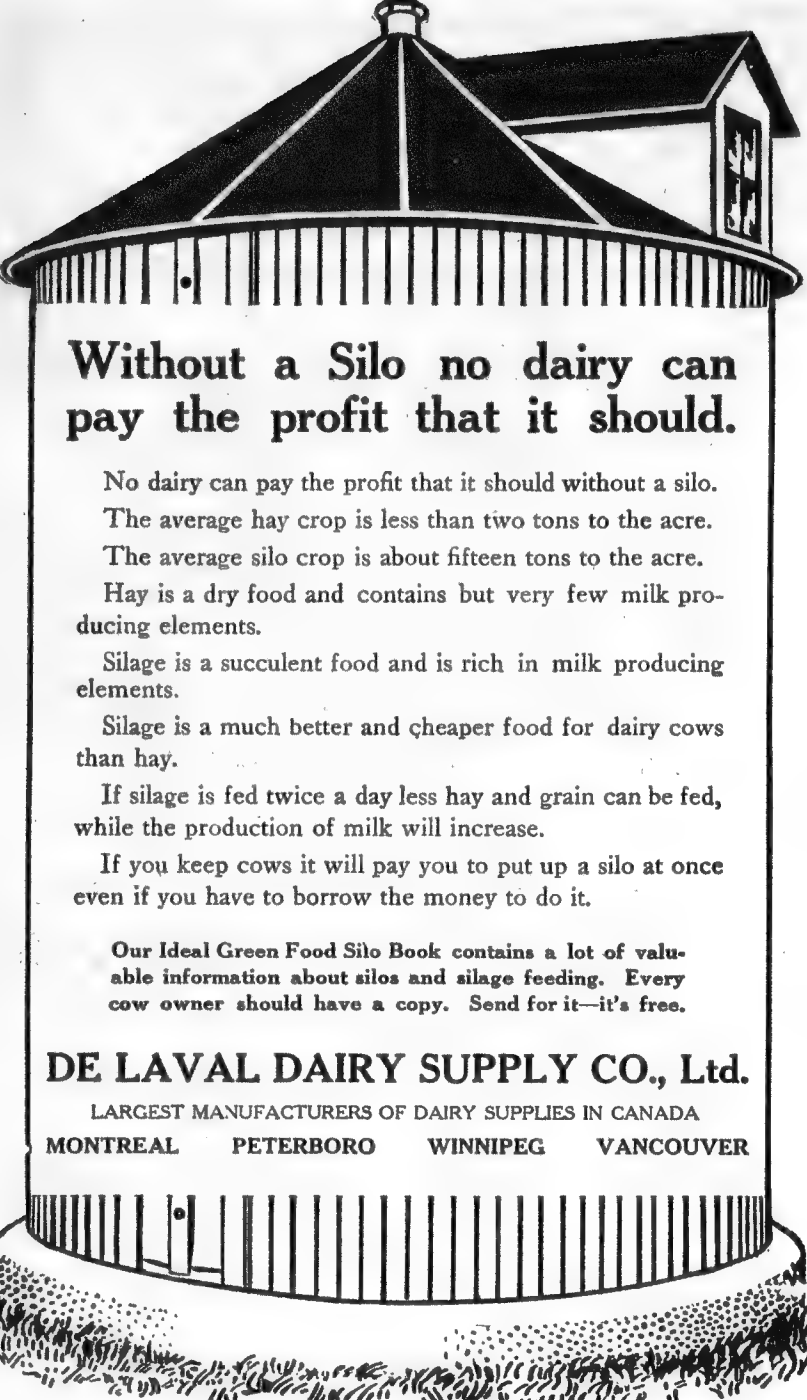
Johnston's Granary and Dinnen Unloader are fitted at the factory—shipped ready to put together the day order is received. Factories are located at eight farming centres across Canada, to fill orders for all metal building materials and farm equipment. Catalogues or special information cheerfully given. Use the coupon.

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Our Ideal Green Food Silo Book contains a lot of valuable information about silos and silage feeding. Every cow owner should have a copy. Send for it—it's free.

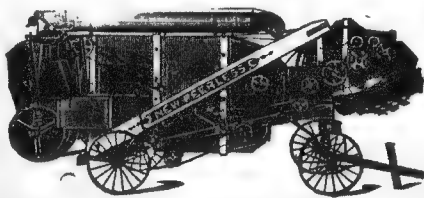
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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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### "GEISER" and "NEW PEERLESS" Separators

No Sieves No Riddles

Here is a Separator which is a time and money saver from the very start. Its unique feature lies in the Cleaning Device, which consists of Combs and Grooved Rollers, so arranged that grain and filth pass from the grain plates over the rollers, a sharp blast carrying the filth away and the grain falling through the combs. What a vast improvement to the Antiquated Sieve or Riddle principle. It is this difference which makes "The Geiser" superior to all other ordinary Separators. With the Geiser changes for different kinds of grain can be made without stopping machine, which means money saved to the thrasher-man. The Separating Device is ample and able to meet all kinds and conditions of grain. This Separator puts in Grain Bags 95% of what others send to the straw stack. We do not pretend to say that this Separator will save absolutely ALL the grain, but we do assert that it will save 98 per cent. of that which is ordinarily wasted by the best machines now in the field, when it is crowded as it must be for big work; that at least 95 per cent. of all the grain is separated from the straw by the time it leaves the big drum; after this we have more separating capacity than any other machine on the market. We can supply with these Separators, Wind Stackers or Straw Carriers, Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Automatic Registers or Wagon Loaders, Flax and Timothy Attachments. Sizes and prices are as follows, viz.: No. 3 Geiser, 26x29, \$365.00; Bagger, \$30.00; Straw Carrier, \$30.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00. No. 4, 24x32, \$455.00. No. 5, 27x39, \$525.00; Wind Stacker, \$275.00; Self Feeder, \$220.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00; Straw Carrier, \$35.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$10.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. Peerless, 24x38, \$575.00; 30x46, \$630.00; 33x50, \$675.00; 36x56, \$760.00; 40x60, \$840.00; 36x60, \$1250.00; Wind Stacker, \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00; Register, \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. We give liberal terms on Threshing Machinery or allow 15 per cent. discount if the cash is paid before shipment.

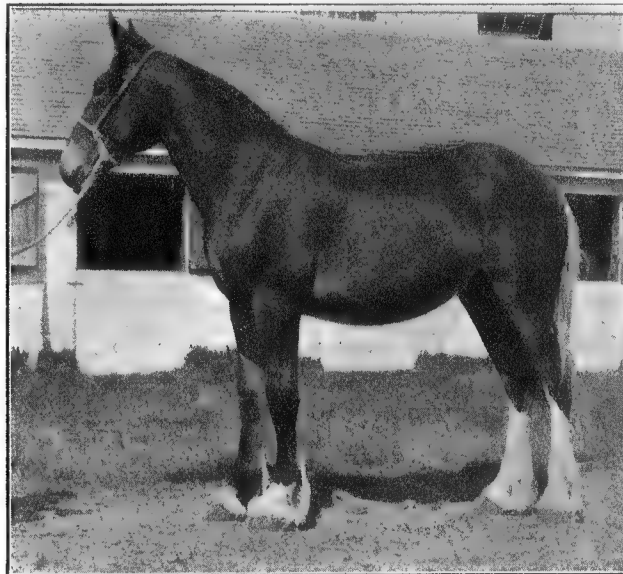
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**BURRIDGE-COOPER COMPANY LIMITED, Winnipeg and Regina**

## Farm Machinery

The amount of money invested in farm machinery today is very large and the proportion of waste thru lack of care is enormous. Every machine is made up of many parts, some moving, some fixed, and in order that the work for which the tool was designed may be well done these parts must bear and maintain their proper relations to one another and to the whole. Thus, the moving parts must move and the fixed parts must remain steady and solid. As soon as an implement is used, and especially if it is improperly used this relation between the parts becomes affected and wear results. Motion will be

a large amount of the money which is spent in buying new machinery each year might very readily be used for a more profitable purpose if only more attention were paid to keeping the nuts tight. With a new machine it is advisable to try all the nuts at the end of the day's work, because some of these are very liable to have been slack in the first place with a layer of paint over them which was obtained in the paint bath thru which practically all implements now are put. Where these nuts are easily accessible a wrench will soon tighten everything up, but some places are very hard to get into with

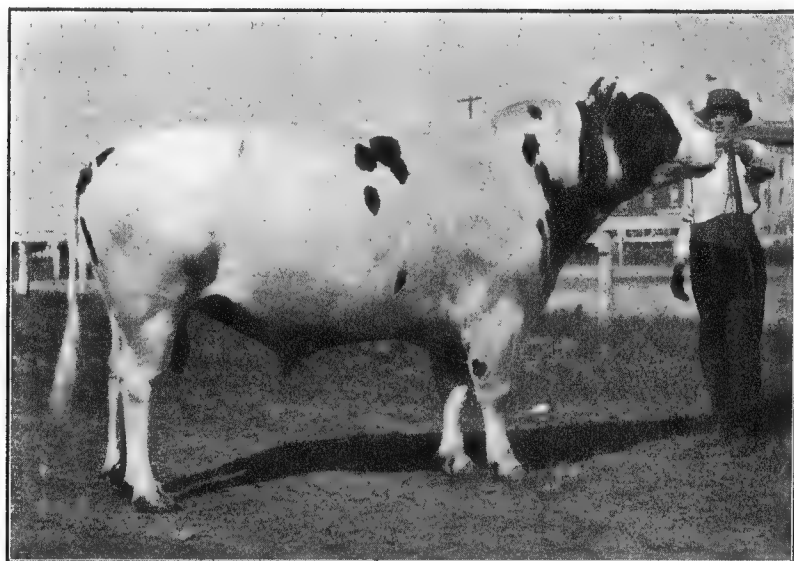


"LADY RUBY"

By "Gartley Ruby" First in both Open and Canadian Bred Clydesdale Yearling Filly Classes at Brandon Exhibition. Owned by Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.

transferred from its proper field to one where it is fatal to good work and the durability of the machine. Nowhere will the proverbial "stitch in time" save so many "nines"—or tens—as when judgment is used in the operation of farm machinery. Time and necessity has changed largely the methods of construction. What used to be put together with a rivet and was then supposed to stay fixed is now coupled up by means of a bolt, washer and nut. This is a convenience, certainly, but on the other hand it calls for more care, since the vibration to which all farm

any kind of a wrench except the particular one made for it in the machine shop. This difficulty can sometimes be overcome in a very simple and inexpensive manner by the use of longer bolts, some washers and pieces of pipe. Any farmer, with a little ingenuity can fix some bolts as described later. Take, for example the bolts in the corners of the frame of the disc-harrows, by which the gangs are pivoted to the frame. It is almost impossible to keep them tight, and because of their location it is very probable that the mechanic's hands will scarcely be quite whole after a vain at-



"COUNT TENSENA"

First as Aged Holstein Bull and Champion of the Breed at Brandon Exhibition. Owned by Logan and Dickie, Edmonton, Alta.

machines are necessarily subjected are very conducive to the loosening of nuts. When the nuts drop off the bolts follow and a break occurs.

#### To Make Nuts Accessible

It is curious to notice how hard it is in some instances to get at nuts on many machines. It would almost seem as if the manufacturers had made up their minds to make these vital parts as inaccessible as possible, so as to insure the short life of the machine. But be that as it may, it is a certainty that

tempt to completely tighten them up with first a monkey wrench, then an S wrench, and finally with a hammer and cold chisel. Now, the way to overcome this difficulty is to get a bolt of the

Continued on Page 23

#### GRADE EWES FOR MANITOBA

The Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba will again receive orders for yearling grade ewes, to be delivered as early as possible in September. The Association has this year disposed of



# EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

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Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

## Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.

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For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

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## DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom. Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 96; Tams, 03; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can? Gone around mile track while all other breeds combined got little past half mile post.

O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

## Glenbank Stock Farm

**GLENBANK DUROC JERSEYS**—If you are going to buy Duroc you should get my prices first, as I have anything you want, and size and quality. Write me your wants.

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## Poland China Pigs

The Big, Easy-Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. MRS. MAGGIE RIEFF, St. Peter, Minn.

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the clip of the breeders of Manitoba who have supported the Association, for 20c, this being a price very much in advance of any other year in which the wool has been sold. No doubt the opening of the American market had something to do with this, but the number of breeders who have patronized the Association, being able to offer a greater amount of wool, has been an extra inducement to the buyers to purchase. Added to this, the increased interest apparent to the breeding of sheep by the larger number of exhibits at the summer fairs is an encouragement to the Association to render all the assistance possible to the industry and they are therefore receiving orders for yearling grade ewes up to September 1, to be delivered at the purchasers' nearest station during the month of September, for \$7.50.

To finance this undertaking properly, it is necessary for the Association to receive from the purchasers a deposit of 25 per cent. of the total value of the sheep ordered by him. These will all be specially selected, and the experience of those who have crossed these grade ewes with their pure breeds has been most satisfactory; the lambs, in many cases, growing to be larger than either of the parents.

## LIVE STOCK DEMONSTRATION AT EDMONTON EXHIBITION

Arrangements have been completed for an original feature for the Edmonton Exhibition, August 10 to 15; this will be a livestock demonstration, and promises to be of great interest and educational value to the farmer and stockman. To accommodate this de-



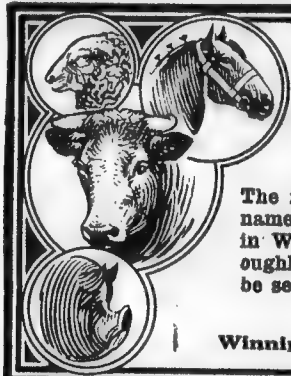
"CYNTHIA DE KOL"  
First Prize Three-Year-Old Holstein Cow at Brandon Exhibition. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Strathmore, Ont.

monstration, a large tent has been secured and will be placed adjacent to the stock pavilion. An expert stockman, supplied thru the courtesy of W. J. Stevens, live stock commissioner of the Province of Alberta, will be in attendance to lecture and explain the different features of the demonstration. "Well bred steers cost no more to raise than scrubs" is the contention of the Exhibition Association. To prove this good steers, such as would bring the best price on the Edmonton market, placarded with age, weight, price per cwt., total value, will be exhibited in comparison with common steers, placarded with similar information.

The country needs the milk and beef, therefore, save cows and calves. This is one reason why calves should be raised rather than killed for veal. De-horning will be proved advantageous in more ways than the simple fact that horned cattle bought on Eastern markets are docked \$2.00 per head. Damage from injury of different kinds will also be shown. An effort will be put forth to warn the stockman against careless breeding and poor feeding of hogs, and the best method of making hog and sheep raising profitable pointed out. The matter of making the poultry yard pay will also receive attention. This demonstration will be thoroughly practical, and farmers will find it repays them for coming to the exhibition, even without the numerous other attractions arranged in the way of competitions and entertainment.

## CORRECTION

The female championship for Clydesdales at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition went to "Maggie Fleming," owned by D. Thorburn, Davisburg, Alta., instead of to "Lady Bountiful," owned by A. D. McCormack, as stated in the fair report. The reserve went to "Rosie's Beauty," belonging to Jno. Jamieson, Halkirk, Alta.



## The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

**A. W. BELL**  
Winnipeg, Man. (Secretary-Treasurer)

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COWS HEIFERS BULLS

All pure-bred, registered and tuberculin-tested. All our animals are descended from well known sires and heavy producing dams, and will raise a herd of money-makers. They are a choice lot in breeding and individuality and are offered at reasonable prices. See our herd at the Western Fairs and let us know your wants.

LOGAN & DICKIE, EDMONTON, ALTA., and NORWICH, ONT.

## CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

## Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD



Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choicest lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well-known dairy herd. Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance. See our herd at the Edmonton and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

## Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

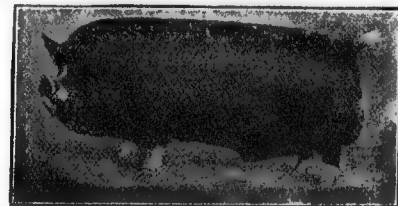
BERKSHIRE SWINE

BARRED ROCK POULTRY

Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 3 to 3 1/2 months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100 year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on

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## STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES



English type Berkshires from some of the choicest foundation stock in Canada. We are now offering pigs of either sex or pairs not akin, from April and May litters, all splendid specimens of this very popular breed, well grown, long, smooth, typical English bacon Berks. Can ship to any express station in the four provinces.

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BACON

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HOGS, CHICKENS and DAIRY CATTLE—A combination that is hard to beat and a sure road to success.

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BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.

W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

# Apples

Direct from the Growers  
in Ontario to the Grain  
Growers in the West

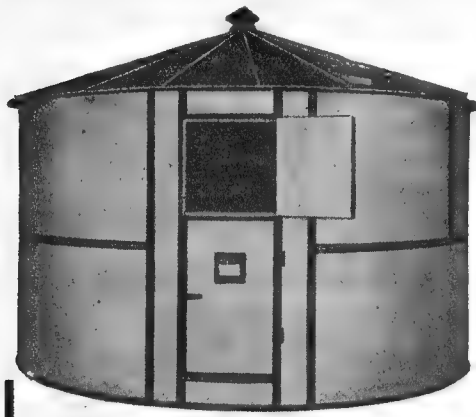


Several of the Grain Growers' Associations last year purchased Norfolk Apples. Our system of inspection enables us to pack uniform and give the consumer an honest packed barrel of apples.

At present our apples in Norfolk County never looked better. The growers are giving their orchards excellent care. Write us for prices and secure Norfolk Apples which are second to none for Quality and Color.

Co-operation is the  
Key to Freedom!—  
"Each for All and  
All for Each"

Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, Simcoe, Ont.



## The Last Word in Granary Construction

Angle iron framework. Every galvanized iron sheet is heavily braced with angle iron on each side. Angle irons BOLT together. This Granary cannot collapse with any weight of grain. Anything short of a cyclone cannot blow it down. Simple to erect, as angle iron bolts together. There is not a bolt in the sheet metal. Write for our illustrated circular

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co., Limited  
P. O. Box 3054 G WINNIPEG, MAN.

## 90 % of gas engine trouble has always been due to faults of ignition

### The "Alpha" Engine

"The gas engine without batteries"

## Stops ignition trouble

THE ALPHA IGNITION EQUIPMENT consists of a gear-driven, positively timed, built-in magneto, which we guarantee will last as long as the engine, and a simple, well built and positive igniter. A hot, fat spark is developed which quickly ignites the whole mixture in the cylinder and enables the production of maximum power from the minimum amount of fuel.

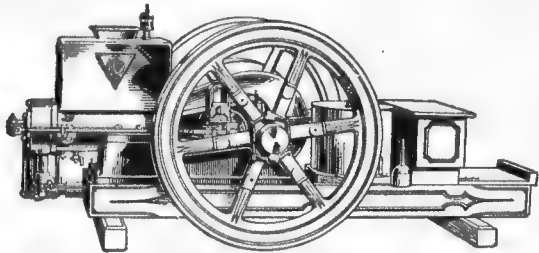
ALL ALPHA ENGINES NOT only operate but start on this magneto. It is hard to believe it until you see it done. In starting even the largest size Alpha Engine, only a partial turn of the fly-wheel is required and the engine goes right to work. No fussing or stewing over batteries, coils and spark plugs with which other engines are equipped.

THE ALPHA ENGINE IGNITION system is so much simpler that once you see it done you can do it yourself. No trick about it. If you have had any ex-

perience with gas engines you will readily appreciate the great advantage of the Alpha in this respect, and even if you don't know gas engines, an inspection of the Alpha Engine will certainly convince you of its simplicity of construction and the excellence of its material and workmanship.

THERE ARE A DOZEN OTHER points of superiority of the Alpha that are just as important as the advantages of its ignition system, and these the nearest Alpha agent will be glad to explain to you. If you don't know the name of the Alpha Engine agent in your locality, we will be glad to put you in touch with him, or if there is no Alpha agent in your neighborhood we will send one of our own representatives to see you, upon request.

IN ANY CASE, WE SHALL BE glad to send you the finest gas engine catalogue ever printed in Canada.



2 to 28 H. P. Portable or Semi-Portable, Water Cooled or Hopper Cooled

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## Western Agricultural Problems

Continued from Page 7

our grain, one of the greatest drawbacks to any kind of farming with the exception of grain farming is the lack of water. You may not know that on many of our wheat plains the farmer must depend for his water on what he can collect in a pit. Did you ever hear of a man going in for dairying under those conditions? Or did you ever try melting snow in the winter so that your animals might get enough to drink? I have seen it done. I have seen a farmer melting enough snow to water his team of horses that he was going to bring me to town with, and the milk cow would wait behind the corner of the building and as soon as she saw him go for the horses she wanted that water, and being snow water she wanted quite a lot more of it than under any other condition. Those are difficulties which render mixed farming a very difficult thing on a large part of the land which is now producing our finest wheat. The hope of those districts is not mixed farming, as generally understood. It is diversified farming in respect to grain crops, cereal crops and grass crops, and we are doing the best we can to help those people along that line. But we must not lose sight of the fact that wheat will be for years to come their staple product. In other words, we must not lose sight of the importance of placing the wheat business as such on a profitable basis if at all possible.

Another reason why farmers do not go in more for mixed farming was mentioned in one of your reports which I was very much interested in listening to, the fact of the homestead regulations necessitating more cultivation. There is hope, I understand, that this bar will be removed.

### Buy Too Many Implements

Another handicap lies in the fact that many of our settlers coming into the country, inexperienced, going on a homestead with very little capital, are approached during the early period of their occupancy by men anxious to sell them implements—cream separators—by those anxious to sell them even pianos in some cases—expert salesmen whose business it is to push the sale of their product, men who are willing to extend on behalf of their companies unlimited credit. The homesteader in many cases has come from a country where he never got any credit. When he comes out here, because he is set down on 160 acres of land, everybody wants to sell him goods and give him all kinds of time to pay for them. This has a demoralizing influence. At the same time let me be perfectly fair to the implement people that are selling the farm implements of cultivation and reaping and allowing them time to pay. They have assisted very materially in the rapid development of Western Canada. But expert salesmanship has produced a deplorable condition. It has loaded the farmer up with more machinery than he can profitably employ. What did we find? We got information and made a very careful and conservative estimate that the farmers of Saskatchewan alone owe the implement companies the enormous sum of thirty-five millions of dollars at least for implements. It is true the farmer is to blame. You can't protect a man against himself. If he is foolish enough to buy it is pretty hard to draft laws to protect him, but at the same time you implement manufacturers have some responsibility to take in connection with selling to inexperienced men machinery which it will take him ten years to pay for in many cases. I have seen men on quarter sections loaded up with traction engines which have afterwards had to be taken back. While it is true that the farmer himself must bear the greatest responsibility for this indiscriminate credit, there is a responsibility which comes back to the man who extends it.

### How It Bears On Mixed Farming

What relation does that bear to the question of mixed farming? Let me tell you. A man buys implements which are designed to cultivate quite a lot of land. He gets credit for them. The

fact of owning those implements means he must get the power to work them. He goes into other debt for horses or oxen. Generally oxen are too slow for him. I used to think they were all right, and started with them. If every homesteader would begin the same way I think they would get on a lot better with oxen than with horses. He buys these horses very frequently on time, or uses his little bit of capital. The first year on a prairie farm is fraught with very grave danger so far as getting a return is concerned, for much of our prairie land needs years of cultivation before it is capable of retaining enough moisture to raise a crop in case rain does not happen to come at the proper time. In my own part of the country the land is so excessively fertile the tendency of the crop is to keep on growing and get frozen, so that during the first few years on any farm, in spite of the glowing pictures painted by implement salesmen of the number of bushels they are going to get from that or this particular crop, very frequently those roseate dreams are not realized and the man is in debt. He may have acquired from some source a milk cow. What happens? Along comes an individual very different from the expert salesman. Some have described them as expert bloodsuckers. Their business is to collect debts. Every man who has to collect debts has an unpleasant business and, generally speaking, has my sympathy, but I have very little sympathy for the collector of the implement company because he is not collecting his own debt. He comes to the man who has gathered around him a few horses, a lot of machinery which is not paid for, a hog or two, a cow or two, and this farmer by reason of some of the circumstances I have referred to is unable to meet the note. What happens? They must have security, and that person takes a chattel mortgage on the horses and cattle and everything in sight. That is not the trouble. Once a debt has been incurred it should be paid. But, we should start back at the beginning and we should try to prevent the extension of this indiscriminate credit. We can minimize it and by minimizing it we will be promoting the success of mixed farming in the West.

### Low Prices for Farm Produce

There is another reason why we don't go in for mixed farming in the West, why we prefer to grow wheat principally. Experience has shown us that it is the one thing that we produce for which we can depend on getting a fairly stable price. It is a world commodity. We can always forecast months ahead freight rates and incidental conditions affecting the marketing of our wheat. Now, what is the case with respect to mixed farm products? The women folk around the farm have made butter and taken it to town and traded it with the storekeeper for sugar in the homestead days at eight cents a pound. I have sold and my neighbors have sold beef cattle on the hoof for two cents and hogs for three cents a pound. What is the reason? The reason is that the home market right at home is small. During the absence of any of these articles I have mentioned in the home market prices go away up and immediately farmers will start raising this particular class of product and down they will go. You will see a variation in the price of butter in Saskatchewan at country points in the summer from eight cents, in the winter as high as forty-one cents, thus discouraging the man thinking of going in for mixed farming. The reason again is our geographical situation with respect to other markets. It costs an awful lot to bring the product of the mixed farm to any other market.

Speaking of what the people of Saskatchewan were themselves doing to improve conditions Mr. Dunning briefly described the organization and progress of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the provincial system of co-operative creameries, the intermunicipal hail insurance system, and the work of the Grain Growers' association in con-



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myself thoroughly without waste, or a poker.

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always do this because of features I alone possess.

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These people will tell you more about me.

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on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

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Pat. July 23rd, 1912

Farmers have looked for this for years. It is here. A CHEAP, LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE MACHINE for lifting racks, tanks, boxes, etc., also for dressing hogs and sheep, and other uses too numerous to mention. \$10.00 is the price. Does it seem possible? Write for further particulars.

**Brandon Machine and Implement Works**  
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nection with the Co-operative Associations Act. Continuing, he said:

**Advice for the C.M.A.**

I just want to make a few suggestions to you in the kindest spirit with reference to what I think the Canadian Manufacturers' Association can do to help us. I referred to the problem connected with the cost of transporting our products to their ultimate market. The Manufacturers' Association, as I have discovered from listening to your discussion, has in its employ certain experts. The Grain Growers' Association has not. You are down here practically at the seat of trouble, practically at the seat of the greatest expense in the handling of our grain. I refer now to the cost of freighting on the Lakes and on the River up to Montreal, the number of times grain has to be transferred and the great increase in that particular cost that has taken place within the last few years, and also the question of ocean transportation. Right there let me call your attention to the fact, gentlemen, that you are interested in a "made in Canada" movement. I understand that is a very good thing, a great object. Are you also interested in having the products of Canada marketed as far as follows thru Canadian channels? If so, it is of great importance to you to know that a larger and larger volume of our grain is going via American ports from Fort William thru Buffalo via New York. Conditions exist there which the exporter of grain must take into account of course. He does the thing as you do. He is buying something, he is competing with somebody else, he is buying as cheaply as he can, and there is an important question there which is important to the manufacturers of Canada in connection with their Western market, that the producer of wheat or of any form of product should get as cheap as possible transportation for that product from the farm to the ultimate consumer. In addition to that there is the patriotic motive. I mentioned the fact that our produce should be handled thru Canadian channels. We have advocated for years the expenditure of further money upon our great natural waterways. It is true millions have been expended and much is made of the fact, but when one goes over to Europe one sees there that practically no grain or no bulk products of any description are handled by railway. All are moved by canal—for instance, the River Rhine; compared with our rivers it is only a ditch. They have spent millions on it with the result that it is one of the finest water highways in the world and the bulk of traffic carried over it at cheap rates is staggering. I am not running down the railways. The railways have done a good deal for Western Canada. If there is one freight rate that the western farmer makes no complaint about, it is the bulk freight rate on wheat from interior points to Fort William. But the rates for the lakes show great increases in the cost of transfer from boat to rail and so forth. Ocean rates have gone up sky high within the last few years. This is a consideration for every Canadian. You can help us in that. At all events you can evince a desire to join with us and work together for better conditions affecting the transportation of our product. That is not too much to ask you I am sure. You can further help us by discouraging, so far as lies in your power as an association, that indiscriminate credit which, while it has done so much for Western Canada, has at the same time been Western Canada's curse. We can stand together and surely effect some improvement in connection with this matter.

**The Tariff**

Now I come to the most ticklish question of all, on which a great division of opinion exists, the tariff. I am wise enough, I think, not to attempt to argue with you gentlemen on tariff questions. I think one of your members expressed the situation to me about as clearly as it could be expressed just yesterday. He said, the situation is this, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believes it needs protection, the West is not willing to pay it. Now that pretty well expresses the situation at the present time. You can, however, help the situation

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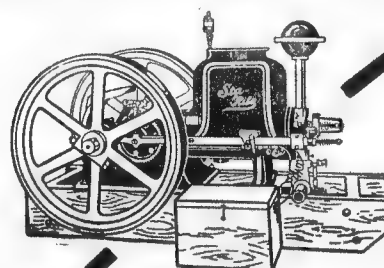
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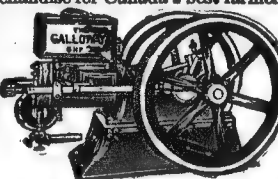
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**Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines**  
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by a year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/2 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

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Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

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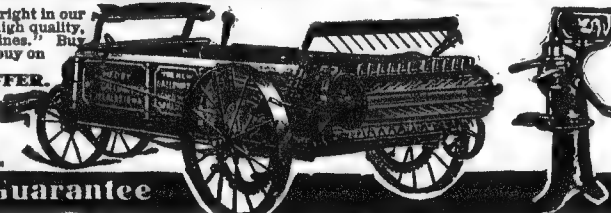
And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our own factory, and sold direct to you at wholesale prices. They are high quality, proven machines. Stop paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combinations." Buy direct and save money. Let me show you what it means to you to buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan.

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very materially when you go to Ottawa, or when your representatives go to Ottawa, to make tariff representations, by having very clearly in mind the effect that those amendments you propose are going to have on the man out West who is subjected to quite sufficient handicaps in transportation and other ways already.

You will also, I am sure, bear in mind the experience of the United States. A great revulsion has taken place there. Talking among your members they tell me the end is not yet. Beware lest a similar experience overtake you as manufacturers. I don't doubt you have extremists in your ranks who would build the tariff as high as Haman's gallows. On the other hand, I know from talking with a number of your members that they are very reasonable men, they might almost be farmers. If you, during your time of power, for at the present time the East has the power in that connection, prove unreasonable or allow the West to think you are unreasonable in connection with tariff matters, remember this, that there is a strong Free Trade sentiment growing in the West and being carefully fomented there. Every newcomer comes into contact with it and in nine cases out of every ten is imbued with it. Remember that the population of Canada in the future is going to be there. Remember that it will not be long until the voting power is there. It would be well for Canadian manufacturers to bear in mind the future in connection with any representations they may wish to make on the tariff at present or the experience of the United States may be duplicated in Canada.

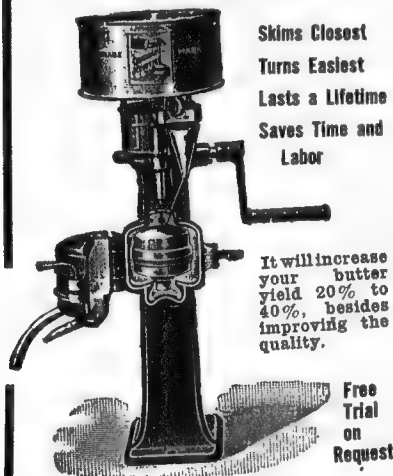
In the experience of practically every protected country there has been a tendency on the part of the protected to desire more protection and the tendency to lean on the protection that they have instead of paying due regard to the reduction of costs and so forth in connection with manufacture. I am not making the claim, that you are subject to those disabilities now, but if any dry rot creeps into this association that will be the particular form of it. In that case, owing to the fact that the population is going West and that there is room there for lots of people and that every action you take on tariff matters is studied with care, often misconstrued and misrepresented in the West, I will admit, a prejudice will be built up against you that may work, I won't say a revolution, I might say a tariff revolution, some day. That can be overcome by a reasonableness on your part to begin with and a reasonableness on ours to end with. I am trying to talk to you as reasonable men. You can't have two men arguing 2,000 miles apart and get them to compromise; they have to mix. Remember that we have our side, out West, of this question. You may have thought I would have horns and a tail and would be a red-headed agitator. I hope I have convinced you I am not that kind. I can assure you the number of that kind in the West is remarkably small. It is true if any such individual does make a statement it does get into the papers. Anything out of the ordinary seems to appeal to our friends in these days, and yet while we do have extremists the majority of our men are reasonable and I sincerely hope you will get to know us. You manufacturers are in a better position to get to know us than we are to get to know you as farmers. What I have told you this afternoon will show you the farmer has got to stick with his nose pretty close to the grindstone in these days. They are not all alike. There are prosperous farmers and communities. You on your part look to the West as one of your greatest markets and in connection with that it should be necessary for you as manufacturers to come out West and get acquainted with the people who are your customers. If you get acquainted with them I am satisfied that a better feeling will result and there will not be the slightest danger of a disunited Canada.

If you have a pencil and pocket book with you when going around the machinery, in which the little parts and sizes of bolts and nuts required may be noted down, it is probable that at least one trip to town in the busy time will be saved.



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Skims Closest  
Turns Easiest  
Lasts a Lifetime  
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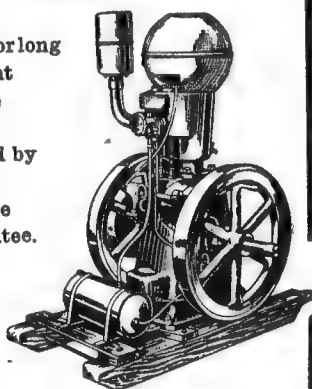
It will increase your butter yield 20% to 40%, besides improving the quality.

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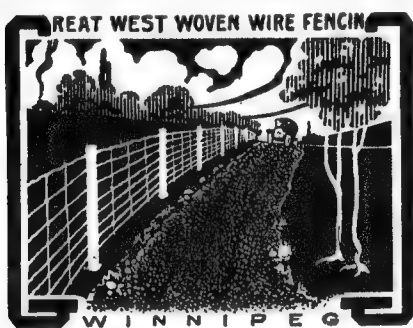
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by more and better work in less time and cutting down the farm work. It will keep right on doing good work long after the ordinary engine has been discarded.

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If you buy a dollar's worth, you expect at least one dollar's value. If you invest your money in our

## "Great West" Wire Fencing

the reward will be at least two dollars' value for every dollar invested. It is the "Standard Fence" of our "Great West." Nothing can beat it.

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## SEASONABLE REMINDERS

How about forks for haying? There are probably some old forks with broken handles laying around and perhaps there is a handle or two out of which the head has fallen. Now is the time to fix these things. Pack the fork in well when you are putting on a new handle and then, to make things safe, take a foot or so of fine wire, similar to that which can easily be unwrapped from any old broom, and wrap it round the centre tine three or four times and tack the ends securely to the base of the handle just above the ferrule. A neat job can easily be made in this way and it will ensure the head of the fork staying on for all time.

Sheep should always have access to salt. Rock salt placed in the pasture is good, but the granular kind is considered best, because the sheep will eat more of it. Some farmers, when salting the sheep sprinkle the salt on and around patches of weeds, so as to induce the sheep to eat the weeds.

It is better to have salt available for the sheep than to have regular times of salting, because if only given periodically they are liable to eat too much of it at one time.

If there isn't any running water or pool of some kind in the pasture, never forget to provide water for the stock at least twice a day.

During the hot, dry season it is advisable to coat the nostrils of the sheep with pine tar to keep the flies from annoying them. Warm the tar until it becomes a fluid, then with a rag on the end of a stick apply the tar. This wards off the attacks of the gad fly. This fly is generally busiest just before sunset.

If your summer-fallow is getting green turn a bunch of sheep on it and if you can do so without getting them to run in the grain alongside, turn the cattle on also.

Lambs are generally weaned at four months, altho it is possible at from ten to twelve weeks when plenty of green feed is available.

Ticks are responsible for retarding the growth of the lambs and irritate the old ewes. Get after them.

This time of the year mites and lice on the hens multiply most rapidly and usually little attention is paid to poultry at this season. The houses should be carefully gone over, however, and the perches and all movable fittings brushed with kerosene or coal oil and burned off. In this way most of the lice are killed and a great many eggs destroyed.

Are the eggs you gather, which perhaps have been laying in a strawpile nest for a day or two, bad? If they are, probably the trouble is that you haven't disposed of the rooster this summer. Infertile eggs will not spoil so rapidly as fertile ones do and, since there is no advantage to be gained by having fertile eggs at any other than the breeding season, why not get rid of the rooster and be sure always of good eggs or at any rate keep the male birds somewhere away from the flock.

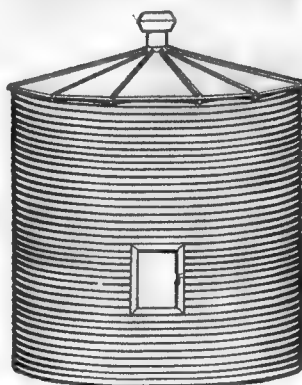
Take a look around your binders and then your threshing machinery. Lots of little things will have to be done before the machine will be ready for work, bolts tightened up, oil holes cleaned out, wear in bearings taken up, etc. And if this is done now no time will be wasted later on when time is very much more valuable.

If you have a patch or two of wild oats catch them right now, before the top of the panicle or head gets ripe. Don't let even a few heads mature their seed, because wild oats are one of the most troublesome weeds to get rid of that exist.

It will save you quite a little money if the grain boxes do not leak this fall on the road from the machine or granary to the car or elevator so why not see to it now when times are a little slack that the boxes are fixed up tight.

—E. J. T.

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**McClary's**  
**Sunshine**  
**Furnace** all dust is carried up  
smoke pipe. See  
the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

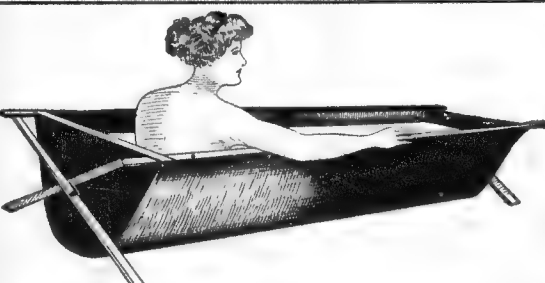
We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you

HENS .....	13c per lb.	have and how
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS .....	10c "	many. We will
DUCKS .....	12c "	forward crates
TURKEYS .....	13c to 16c "	and shipping
SPRING CHICKENS ...	18c to 20c "	tags. Cash sent
		immediately on
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has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no waterworks required. A full-length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike. Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives. Will you handle YOUR county for me? I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks. Badly wanted—Eagerly bought. Quick sales—Large profits. Here are three samples of what you can easily earn:

Douglas, Man., got 16 orders in 2 days. Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month.  
McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent. Send no money, but write today for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

O. A. RUKAMP, General Mgr.

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## Farm Women's Clubs

### PROGRESS OF THE W.G.G.A.

Without doubt the rapidity with which our new Association has grown has not been excelled in the annals of farm women's clubs. To have grown to thirty-five associations strong, meaning a membership of probably four hundred, makes our dream of a thousand members by next February seem to have a strong tinge of reality. The requests for information on organization increase as the weeks pass, and altho many fail to report their success in organizing, it is good to know that so large a number are interested in our work.

There are probably a number of Associations not listed below, if so, I shall consider it a great favor if the Associations omitted will report their existence to me.

For the benefit of your members you should move that your club send for the pamphlets on the Constitution of the Women Grain Growers. They may be obtained at five cents each and clearly explain the objects and aims of our Association and the method of conducting meetings and carrying on the work:

### Presidents or Secretaries

Mrs. H. L. Pearson.....Keeler  
Mrs. J. E. McNaughtan.....Piche  
Miss E. Stocking.....Delisle  
Mrs. Hurdman.....Hurdman Lodge  
Mrs. Myrtle Nodwell.....Delisle  
Mrs. Ida McNeal.....Expanse  
Mrs. J. G. Rennie.....Colfax  
Mrs. John Shields.....Storhacks  
Mrs. J. H. Dunning.....Kindersley  
Mrs. R. T. Hutchinson.....Rosetown  
Mrs. C. Clews.....Pangman  
Mrs. Wotherspoon.....Melville  
Miss Nan Hobkirk.....Semans  
Mrs. P. E. Cooper.....Tugaske  
Mrs. R. Mathews.....Netherhill  
Mrs. Frank Parsons.....Kereshill  
Mrs. C. M. Emery.....Assiniboia  
Mrs. Annie McCutcheon.....Jansen  
Miss Alga Holmberg.....Cabri  
Mae Andrews.....Heward  
Mrs. A. Anderson.....Biggar  
Mrs. J. A. Woodrow.....Dundurn  
Miss Alice Tooth.....Elie  
Mrs. J. H. Parks.....Warman  
Miss F. Meston.....Hazenmore  
Mrs. Bertha Chambers.....Rutland  
Mrs. W. Thrasher.....Dinsmore  
Miss Alice Schatz.....Spruce Bluff  
Mrs. W. B. Brookbank.....Fortune  
Mrs. J. B. Anderson.....Silton  
Mrs. E. Holden.....Dunkirk  
Miss Florence Loyst.....Fry's Lake  
Mrs. Geo. L. Jones.....Lockerbie  
Miss Mary Mess.....Bredenbury  
Mrs. W. T. Valebrecht.....Creelman

### A BUSY SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The first meeting of the Success Association was held in April. It was decided that the subjects for discussion at the next meeting be Poultry and Gardening, and that Mrs. J. Johnson be leader of the poultry topic, and Mrs. Wotherspoon leader of the gardening topic.

It was also decided to have a service at three o'clock on Sunday, April 12, and that a sermon be read by one of the ladies of the congregation and a leader secured for the next Sunday.

The association also decided to start a library out of the funds on hand. At the June meeting of the association the secretary was requested to write to Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Winnipeg, for information regarding Women's Rights and the "White Slave Traffic."

It was moved and carried that the Success Association have an exhibit at the Agricultural Fair at Melville and that they endeavor to establish a rest room at Melville.

The secretary was also requested to write a card to all the ladies of the surrounding district inviting them to attend a meeting of the Success W.G.G.A.

It was also moved that a tender be put in for the refreshment booth at the picnic given by the Brewer and Success Grain Growers' Associations, and that the men get one-third and the Women's Association two-thirds of the net profits of the booth.

MRS. W. WOTHERSPOON, Sec.  
Melville, Sask.

### LOOKING FOR WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—On the afternoon of June 24 about twenty ladies of the Prairie Rose district met at the home of Mrs. John Jansen and formed a Woman Grain Growers' Association. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. F. Wood; vice president, Mrs. J. B. Leightner; secretary, Miss Annie McCutcheon; assistant secretary, Mrs. Ireland.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the home of Mrs. Moss, Jansen, on July 22, when the membership fees would be taken.

We would be glad of any further information you could give us regarding the objects of the organization and how to make definite headway in our work. We are very anxious to make our society a successful one, and altho the social aspect seems at present the most interesting, still we wish to show that we can be earnest workers, too.

MISS ANNIE McCUTCHEON,  
Sec., Prairie Rose W.G.G.A.

### PERLEY ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am very much pleased to be able to notify you that we have got organized at last. We have started with twelve members. Mrs. J. Snedker was appointed president; Mrs. A. McGregor, vice-president; Mary Mess, secretary-treasurer.

We have arranged for monthly meetings, on the first Thursday of every month. We are to discuss at our first meeting "Fruit Preserving." I have been appointed to give a paper on the above subject.

I am enclosing one dollar and fifty cents, for which please send me thirty "Constitutions" at your earliest convenience, and oblige, sincerely yours.

MARY MESS,  
Sec., Perley W.G.G.A.



7080—Square Yoke Night Gown for Misses and Small Women. Cuts in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material with 2¼ yards of insertion, and 8 yards of edging.

7893—House Jacket for Women. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

8282—Dart-fitted Princess Slip. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with 1¼ yards 86 or 44 for circular flounce, 2¼ yards of beading, 3½ yards of insertion and 7 yards of edging.

7306—Circular Open Drawers. Cuts in sizes 24 to 34 waist measure. Size 28 requires 2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide for drawers without frills; 2¼ yards of material 36 or 44, with 3½ yards of edging and 8½ yards of insertion for drawers with circular frills.

7544—Five-Gored Under Petticoat. Cuts in sizes 22 to 34 waist. Size 28 requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 2½ yards of embroidery for frill.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



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P.O. Box 144 Groulx, Man.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## THE PRIZE BOOKS

Did you ever hear of an author named Robert Louis Stevenson? A book called "Kidnapped," by this prince of storytellers, was chosen as one of the prizes.

The hero of "Kidnapped" is a young lad, an only child, whose father has just died and left him alone in the world, and he starts out to find his father's people in a distant town. The strange and exciting things that begin to happen to him from the moment he finds his uncle are so thrilling that one just can't stop reading until the book is finished. An ordinary boy would have been killed, of course, by half the misadventures that befell our hero, but then heroes always have an extra supply of endurance.

"New Chronicles of Rebecca," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, is another of the prize story books. Rebecca, being one too many in a very large family, is sent to live with her maiden aunts and go to school. She is a quaint, happy little soul and goes pretty cheerily thru life, except on such rare occasions as when she finds her hat being trimmed with ugly old porcupine quills for about the eighth time, when she rebels. I hope it will give all the pleasure I anticipate to the little girl who won it.

To the littlest prize winner of all will go a book of fairy stories that is beautiful inside and out, and that should serve to provide many glad hours. The name of it is "Fairy Gold," and the stories contained therein are too many to mention.

Of course these prizes are given unconditionally, but I would be very much pleased if the little folk would write me when they have finished reading their books and tell me how they do or do not like them, and why.

DIXIE PATTON.

## CATERPILLARS

Honorable Mention

When I was yet a small boy, I liked to experiment and watch the doings of nature. One day I caught some caterpillars, and put them into an old tin tobacco box, with some green grass and leaves for them to eat. I wanted to see what they would do.

One day I went to look at them again and was surprised to find them wrapped in cradles or cocoons made of white thread, something like the thread in a spider's web.

I had learned in school that butterflies came out of these cocoons, so I thought I would keep them and watch the butterflies come out. I hid the box with the cocoons in it under the garden fence.

One day I went to look at them again, when one of my big brothers saw me and said, "What have you got there?"

"Caterpillars," I said.

"Let me see them," he said, so I gave them to him.

"What do you want with these things?" he said.

"Watch the butterflies come out," I said.

"Hip, hip, hurrah, here goes your butterflies," said my brother, throwing the box with the cocoons into the air and then giving it a tremendous kick that sent cocoons, leaves and box flying in every direction.

I nearly cried when I saw the results of all my care flying thru the air, but I was not discouraged. I went and caught some more caterpillars and did not let my big brothers get hold of them again.

When winter came the caterpillars were all wrapped snugly in their cocoons. I thought it would be too cold for them outdoors in the winter, so I brought them into the house and put them on a shelf.

One day I went to get something from the shelf. I reached up to get what I wanted, when the box with the cocoons in it came rattling down, and spilled its contents on the floor. I gathered the cocoons up again and put them back on the shelf, but I was very curious to know whether the caterpillars had become butterflies yet or what they looked like. I could hardly restrain myself from tearing the cocoons open. I

would get them down from the shelf and look at them and wonder, and wonder, what was in them.

At last I could not restrain my curiosity any longer and I took the cocoons and tore them open, but I was very much disappointed to find nothing but a few pieces of brown, dried up caterpillar skin. The caterpillars had died and dried up in the heat of the house.

We once had a teacher that loved nature very much. She would bring a camera to school and take pictures of gophers and other animals. Whenever we boys would kill a gopher she would nearly cry, and say, "Why could you boys not let the poor creature live?"

One day one of the school children brought a cocoon to school, the teacher at once took it and put it into a fruit jar. Not long after a pretty and brightly colored butterfly came out of the cocoon. In a few days the butterfly laid some white eggs about the size of a pinhead. It did not take long till small larvae or worms came out of these eggs. After most of the larvae were out the teacher made us school children carry them out, on sticks and twigs, and hang them on trees and bushes, and that is the last we saw of them.

Dear Dixie Patton:—I am enclosing a story for the new story contest. The story is true, it happened to me years ago. I hope it is worth printing or perhaps good enough to win a prize.

RUDOLPH JASMAN.

Age 16 years.

## SNOWBALL AND JENNIE

Honorable Mention

We have two cats, whose names are Jennie and Snowball. Jennie is gray and Snowball is white. Jennie and Snowball have six little kittens which they feed with great care. When Jennie goes away Snowball takes care of the kittens, and when Snowball goes away Jennie takes care of them.

One morning my sister and I went out to the stable and found that the kittens had gone away. We called Jennie and she came and we went over to the box and Jennie pretended she did not know where they had gone, but we found the little ones under a feed box.

One day Jennie brought a gopher into the stable and left it there for her kittens. I put some of the kittens near it but there was only one that would eat some of the gopher.

GERTIE BROWN.

Age 13.

## AN UNNATURAL MOTHER

Honorable Mention

Last autumn my father bought a carload of cattle. Among them was one white cow. One day in the winter she ran out of the shed and claimed a pig. She mothered it until one day in the spring she had her little calf. She would not own it, but if a pig would squeal any place in the yard she would run and mother it. My sister and I had to drive her in a corner with the calf every evening. After a while she began to own it, and now she is as fond of her calf as any of them.

CATHERINE F. O. STRONG,  
Rose Lynn, Alta. Age 10 years.

## AN ADOPTED FAMILY

Honorable Mention

My grandfather owns a chicken farm and he always has quite a number of young chickens. Grandpa had an old cat and it had had some kittens, but he didn't want them, so he drowned them.

Grandma began to miss her chickens. She wondered what could have been taking them. One day she noticed the cat run into the chicken yard and carry off one of the young chickens, so she got grandpa to follow it. Grandpa did, and the cat ran straight for our stable and up into the loft. Grandpa went up to the loft and there in the hay were seven dead chickens. The cat had one live chicken cuddling up to it. The cat's kittens had been drowned and it had taken chickens to supply their place.

Age 11 years. ELSIE GLENNIE.

## "Knack"

"Knack" is not needed to make good coffee every time. Follow the directions in each sealed tin of Red Rose Coffee; and in six minutes the

small crushed grains give you the full strength and brisk flavor of this choice coffee. There is no dust, so Red Rose Coffee requires no "settling."

No chaff, so no bitter taste. You will surely like

## Red Rose Coffee



## Moose Jaw Agricultural Society

This year's ANNUAL FAIR will be held on AUGUST 11, 12, 13 and 14. Prize Lists now ready. CHARLES JOHNSTONE, Sec., Market Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Per lb.  
OLD HENS (BIG AND HEAVY) . . . 14 1/2 c  
OLD HENS (MIDDLE SIZED) . . . 13 1/2 c  
ROOSTERS . . . 10 c  
DUCKS . . . 14 c  
TURKEYS . . . 13 c to 16 c  
SPRING CHICKENS . . . 18 c to 20 c  
Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.  
R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg



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**FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AT MISSION, B.C.**—We have received instructions to offer for sale the following parcels of property situated at Mission, British Columbia: Lot 1—Consisting of the well known Pickwick Fruit Ranch of fourteen acres, planted with fruit trees, raspberries and strawberries, with a portion devoted to raising Nursery Stock. This Ranch is located close to the centre of the city of Mission in what will undoubtedly in a few years be the choicest residential district in the Fraser Valley. The fine panoramic view obtained from the ranch is one seldom to be met with. Mission is forty miles from the metropolitan city of Vancouver, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, having a service of six trains daily each way. The ranch is so laid out that we can sell a quarter, half or the whole. Parcel 2—Lot 2 consists of thirty-five lots, approximately four acres, about one and one-half miles from the centre of the city of Mission. Lot 3—Consists of business property right in the centre of the city of Mission. For further particulars apply to the Real Estate Department of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, 222 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. 31-2

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**DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM** of 320 acres, within driving distance of Regina. Most of it fenced and re-fenced, in one of the best dairy districts in Saskatchewan. Rich black soil, well adapted for alfalfa growing. About 150 acres under cultivation. All summer-fallowed this year. Good house and stable. Only two miles from station with good connections. Price \$24.00 per acre. \$1,250.00 cash, and balance on very easy terms of payment. Brook & Allison, P.O. Box 94, Regina, Sask. 28tf

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**20 SHORTHORN BULLS—LARGE HERD** Registered and Grade Females. Olydesdales and Yorkshire pigs. Prices moderate. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18tf

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.**—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 31tf

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**SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.** 700 grade Shrop ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop rams. 25tf

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**LAYZELL AND DUBNO — LIVE STOCK** Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 17tf

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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**WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES**—Large, improved, prolific bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October bears. 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R. O.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 18tf

**20 SOWS BREED TO IMPORTED BOAR;** a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE** stock, large and prolific, unrelated pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 25-8

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED** unrelated pairs. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 26-10

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH** Pengarth, Sask. 14-24

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR** Sale.—From April litters. Boars, \$11.00; Sows, \$9.00 each. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 30-5

**POLAND CHINAS—YOUNG BOARS AND** sows at \$15 each. H. B. Laurence, Marquis, Sask. 30-2

**BELLEVEUE YORKSHIRES—A FEW GOOD** sows, two months old, at \$15.00 each. Registered stock. Address Oliver King, Wawanessa, Man. 30-2

**FOR SALE — REGISTERED CHESTER** White Swine. Young stock for sale—bred from good stock. D. H. Moloney, Kaleida, Man. 30-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY** Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lip-ton, Sask. 31tf

## FENCE POSTS

**RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELE-**phone Poles F. J. Bossley, Soliqua, B.C. 31tf

## BARRISTERS

**P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, Mc-**Greery Block, Winnipeg. 31tf

**C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN-**nedosa, Man. 53tf

**ERNEST LAYCOCK B.A., LL.B. BARRIS-**ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 31tf

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-**risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone 4782. 2tf

## HORSES

**FORCED SALE OF VALUABLE STALLIONS**—To close out the affairs of the company the following valuable stallions are offered for sale at a sacrifice, namely: Bay Belgian, "Caesar De Machlin," champion of Canada, holds the gold medal taken at Calgary, July 1913; weight over 2,000 lbs. Shire Stallion, "Nateby King," a perfect horse, weight 1,875 lbs. Grey Percheron, "Cadixon," weight 1,900 lbs. Horses may be seen at Kerrobert, Sask., on application to G. T. Kidd, and, as they must be sold without delay, can be had at bargain prices for cash, or on terms to responsible parties. W. C. Kidd, Listowel Limited, Proprietors. 31-3

**BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND-**sons of Indigene du Fostau, champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmes Creek, Alta. 31tf

## BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

**SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON PRO-**duce Co.—We pay the highest prices, remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—1 HART PARR 30-80 H.P.** Kerosene Engine; 1 32-in. cylinder Red River Special Separator; 1 7-furrow (8-furrowed frame) Cockshutt Plow, nearly new. A snap for cash. Cole, Grasmere Farm, Wapella, Sask.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—25 H.P. IN-**ternational Gasoline Tractor and five-furrow Cockshutt engine gang. Three Hansmann Binder Hitches for sale cheap. Laurence Johnston, Redford, Sask. 30-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — 25 H.P.** Traction Engine. Apply, The North American Machinery Co., Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg. 30-4

## MISCELLANEOUS

**TRY DELICIOUS OKANAGAN PEACHES** direct from grower. Crate 95c. Cash with order. Sepp Bayer, Summerland, B.C.

**APPLES—WINTER VARIETIES—BUY** direct from the grower. Carlots a specialty. Prices quoted on application. T. S. Dinsmore, Hillsdale Fruit Farm, Box 30, Thornbury, Ont. 31-5

**WANTED—110 BUS. OF WINTER RYE** for seed. Kindly quote prices delivered at your station to C. H. Bagge, Rosemae, Sask. 31-5

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS'** Lists. Prize Lists. Sale Catalogs. Elevator Stationery. Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Blenfaith. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

**TO EXCHANGE—FOR 20-HORSE POWER** Gasoline Threshing Outfit, slightly used, Imported Shire Stallion, 4 years. Dark bay, white points. Sure stock-getter. Broken to all harness. Very fast walker. James M. Ewins, Bethany P.O., Man. 22tf

**CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL-**gary.—Specialties "Sarces" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

**LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.—NO** canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 31-4

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**THRESHING ENGINEER—IF YOU NEED** the services of a good machinist to repair or operate your threshing engine or steam plant of larger dimensions, write: Box 175, Kelowna, British Columbia. 31-2

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

I raised this matter before the Deputy Minister for Municipal Affairs at a meeting last February in Stettler, and whilst agreeing that it was an important matter, he seemed to think that the expense would be very considerable. My own opinion is that if railways and manufacturing concerns can be bonused by the government, there should be no insuperable difficulty in giving financial aid to such a scheme.

Hoping that these remarks will find the favor of space in your paper and will be productive of discussion and result.

A. J. S. WEBBER.

Stettler, Alta.

## THE RIGHTS OF MAN

Editor, Guide:—At no time in the past has so much interest been taken in social and political problems as at the present day. The intellect of man enslaved for ages by ignorance and superstition has broken its bonds, and entered upon a period of advancement of which our so-called "higher civilization" is but the initial stage.

It is not necessary to review in detail man's conquest of Nature, of the marvelous discoveries of science during the last century. The researches of astronomers, geologists and biologists have vastly extended the horizon of human thought. But for us the most instructive, as well as the most fascinating study of all is man himself, his strange dramatic history from the dim twilight of prehistoric man thru each succeeding phase of progress until our modern Western civilization is reached.

What are the factors of human evolution? What are the agencies and forces that have moulded society into its present form, and what are the agencies which at the present time tend most powerfully to influence the future course of human development? During the past, man's actions were determined almost entirely by utilitarian motives; by the struggle for existence, not only with the elemental forces of nature but also with his fellow man. Real consideration for the welfare of others, wider sympathies, truer conceptions of justice and liberty are but the acquisitions of yesterday, and are only now becoming influential in the social life of man.

Science, literature, philosophy and religion have by their interaction built up the complex structure of our civilization. We have made great advances in knowledge and material prosperity, but there has not been a corresponding improvement in the social condition of the people.

With every advance in social life new conditions arise and new problems have to be solved; problems which require the highest powers of statesmanship. The task that lies before the modern statesman is this: To so adjust legislation that every citizen of the state, high or low, rich or poor, may have equal privileges, and receive equal justice at the hands of his fellow citizens. In other words it is: "Equal rights for all, and special privileges for none." This is the ideal of true freedom, true Democracy.

To some this may seem a mere Utopian dream, a condition that can never be reached. When we see how strongly entrenched are the forces of greed and special privilege; how completely are our legislators dominated by the monied interests; how, shielded by the protective tariff, men grow rich by robbing their fellow citizens. How, while the railway kings, the monopolizers of natural resources and trust magnates are piling up their millions, hundreds of men in our cities are unable to find employment. In the light of these facts it looks almost as tho the task of Democracy was hopeless. But we know from the facts of history and our knowledge of human nature, that when civilized man becomes conscious that he is being wronged he will never cease to struggle until his wrongs are righted. And I believe that today men are becoming more conscious of the subtle forms of oppression which, in the guise of free institutions, are robbing them of their liberties.

I believe that the greatest obstacle to social progress today is land monopoly. That this institution is the prime cause of existing poverty, the cause that produces the millionaire on one hand and the pauper on the other. It is the appropriation by a few of what the Creator has intended for the use of all, and that under those conditions true freedom and true Democracy cannot exist. The only effective method of destroying land monopoly is the taxation of land values. Altho I believe that the introduction of that reform will have to be more or less gradual.

In conclusion I would say with Mazzini: "That it is around the standard of duty rather than around the standard of self interest that men must rally to win the rights of man."

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Manitoba.



## Farm Machinery

Continued from Page 14

same thickness as the one in the frame, either a 5-16 inch or a 3-8 inch probably, but about three and a half inches longer and then get some half-inch gas pipe and cut it into three-inch lengths. Then substitute the long bolt for the short one, place on it the gas pipe, on top of this place a washer, and finally screw on the nut. It will be a pleasure to screw up that nut tight and to realize that one more bolt, at any rate, will not bother again.

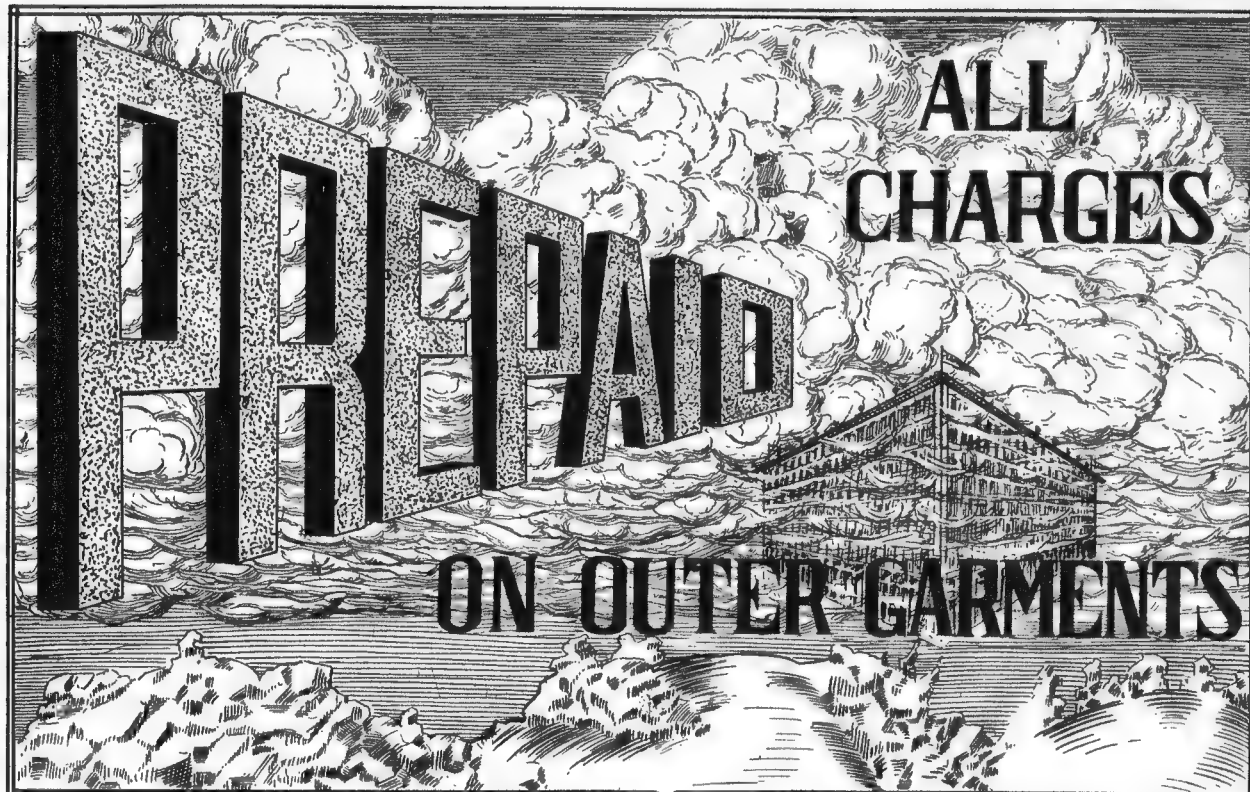
### Keep Journal Boxes Tight

Disc harrows are subjected to a large amount of very rough work due to the object for which they are intended, that of cutting to pieces and breaking down the sod. It is usually very hard to get at the bolts which keep the journal boxes tight, and as a consequence wear takes place and oftentimes a broken casting results. To overcome this get a U-shaped clip made of half-inch iron about eighteen inches long, pass each end thru the bolt holes and take up the waste with the gas pipe and washers. This will not only make the nuts easily available for tightening up but it will also serve as a support for the boxing, keeping it from the bad effects of shocks. Quite often, too, the spools which are used as journals in the bearings and which serve as spacers for the discs get worn down so thin that the least jar breaks them, and the disc is out of commission until a new spool is obtained, unless something is extemporized. A very simple way of repairing this trouble is to first take one of the other spools and substitute it for the broken one. Then take a piece of inch and a quarter gas pipe, about four and three-quarter inches long—just long enough to fit between the flanges of the broken spool—place the pieces inside the pipe and thread on the discs again. This will be found to make a perfectly good job and the expense is practically negligible. There is another use to which gas pipe can be very profitably put—namely, as a conductor of oil and grease to the bearings. Take, for example, the disc-harrow again. Sometimes grease cups are fitted to the bearings, but very often only oil holes are provided. With the help of a set of taps and dies pieces of three-eighth inch gas pipe can be threaded into the oil holes and made long enough so that the grease cup will project above the disc, so as to be very easy of control. Similar use can be made of this method of lubrication on almost any of the implements at present in use on the farm. The idea to keep in mind in caring for machinery is to keep the machine entire. No manufacturer will send out an implement which is over-weighted, or over-braced. The product will be sold to do all that is claimed for it and no more, so that it cannot be expected that any machine will last long which has its oil holes filled up, some bolts loose, some missing, lock nuts off and split keys forgotten. The fence corner is full enough on many of our farms with implements which have been cast aside as useless owing to insufficient care, and, in view of the fact that grain farming is at best barely a paying business, it is directly in the interests of all farmers to pay more attention to the little details of the upkeep of their machinery.

### WINNIPEG FLOWER SHOW

The Winnipeg Flower Show will be held during the first week of September. The visit of the Governor-General of Canada and his party at that time will make this year's show of more than ordinary interest.

Besides the old directors, who have done so well in the past, several prominent citizens are on the board this year for the first time. With the experience of the former and the enthusiasm of the latter a new standard of success will doubtless be set up. Copies of the prize list will be mailed to all writing for them to the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. Special attention is called to the Dingwall Silver Cup, awarded for the best display of vegetables shown by any Agricultural Society more than twenty miles from Winnipeg. A cash prize of \$25 accompanies the cup and



## See That You Get Eaton's Catalogues Big Savings for Fall and Winter

In previous ads. we have announced the Eaton Prepay Policy on Outer Garments for men, women and children, and have described the Prepay Catalogue which we have issued under separate cover for the ensuing Fall and Winter. In this great values are offered in outer garments at prices which include all delivery charges to your nearest express or post office. Get this Catalogue and share them. With it goes the General Merchandise Catalogue also.

### Eaton Catalogue of General Merchandise

Do not overlook the General Merchandise Catalogue for Fall and Winter, also a separate book, covering all lines of general merchandise. This General Catalogue is better than ever this Fall, consisting of nearly 300 pages, many of them printed in colors. In it are pictured and described thousands of articles representing the best Mail Order values which we have yet offered in Western Canada. In many ways it will pay you to have this General Catalogue in your home in order that you may make constant use of it in meeting all your household needs.

### You Get a Selection Quality and Price

THE EATON CATALOGUE  
GIVES YOU THE WIDEST  
SELECTION in the choice of



Child's Diagonal Cheviot Serge Set of Coat and Bonnet. Double breasted coat, round lay-down collar of black Persian lamb cloth with cuffs to match, flannelette lined. Bonnet to match. Colors: Scarlet, Navy, Tan or Copenhagen Blue. Lengths, 20, 22, 24, 26 in. Ages, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Order No. 185531—Price Prepaid **2.25**

purchases. Our immense stock of merchandise, through this medium, is brought for your leisurely inspection and consideration to your very door, even though you be located a thousand miles distant.

THE EATON CATALOGUE GIVES YOU THE BEST GOODS. We stand back of the goods we sell. No chances are taken. This is particularly important in a Mail Order business where people must buy without seeing the materials. We know what is best suited to the needs of Western Canada. Eaton standards are maintained throughout. You take no risk in dealing with Eaton's.

THE EATON CATALOGUE GIVES YOU THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES. Buying, as we do, in tremendous quantities for cash we get the best goods at the lowest prices and pass them on to our customers direct, with only our one small margin of profit added, thus eliminating the profits of middlemen.

### Have You Received Eaton Catalogues?

If you have not received the new Eaton Catalogues for the ensuing Fall and Winter, write at once for them. Copies of the two books—one containing outer garments, on which we now prepay delivery charges and the other devoted to general merchandise—will be forwarded promptly under one wrapper, free of charge.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

H. G. WHALEY, Pres. H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres. N. F. MCINTYRE, Sec.-Treas.

**Rice & Whaley Limited**

**Live Stock Commission Merchants**  
 PHONE: Union Yards M.5681  
 UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.  
 Bill Stock in your Own Name Our Care we'll do the rest!

**Ware's Grain Binder**

Orders taken for Ware's Grain Binder at our shop, 100 James St., Winnipeg. This attachment can be applied to the McCormick Harvester by removing the knotted. It binds without a knot by aid of a metallic clip and will save half of the twine bill if the new flax binder cord is used.

Mechanical Engineering Co., 100 James St., Winnipeg, Man.

**PURE BRED AYRSHIRES**

The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my herd at the summer fairs, or write me your wants. I have also a few high class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

**CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS**

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.  
 GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

**POTATOES WANTED**

With new potatoes coming in, market is steadily declining. It will pay you to ship us early to obtain highest market price.

J. A. GOWLER PRODUCE CO.  
 159 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man.

**OATS**

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

PIN MONEY FOR CLEVER WOMEN can be earned by a few hours a week devoted to representing The Guide. Let us tell you how lots of other women are meeting success. Write to The Circulation Manager, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The Royal Visit**

During the recent visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to the Court of St. James, the outstanding feature was the Royal Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at this most interesting function the two features that impressed the visitors and those privileged to be present were the wonderful gold plate comprising not only the domestic service of Buckingham Palace, but also the magnificent and historic plate of Windsor Castle.

Next to this was the magnificent lace worn by persons of high rank, and it is interesting to note that in point of value the Gold Service sank into insignificance. It is common to say "Worth its weight in gold," but let us not forget that Queen Mary is possessed of lace that is worth forty-seven times its weight in solid gold sovereigns, and to note that at the time of Queen Elizabeth this priceless lace was sold for but a few shillings a yard.

During recent years the manufacture of lace has taken a new lease of life and foremost among the British lace makers are those of Buckinghamshire, which for seven centuries has been noted for this product.

Opportunity to secure the genuine Buckingham hand-made lace is afforded by the Buckingham Cottage Workers' Association and any lady interested may obtain an interesting history of the Buckingham lace together with descriptions and prices of the articles made by these cottage workers, by applying to Mrs. Gertrude Armstrong, Olney, Bucks, England.—Advertisement.

a like amount to the second exhibit. The idea of the distance qualification is to put all societies who have to send goods by express or freight in a class by themselves and not compel them to compete with societies who can take their exhibits by wagon.

Over \$1,000 in prizes are offered and every year a goodly part of this goes to exhibitors outside the vicinity of Winnipeg. A special invitation is extended to flower and vegetable growers all over the province to share in the awards next September.

**SYSTEM IN HANDLING EGGS**

Very opportunely at this time, when an attempt is being made in many quarters to control to a certain extent some of the numerous wastes on the farm, Circular No. 23 on "Improving the Farm Egg" has been issued by the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. In view of the fact that so much can be done by farmers with very little trouble towards bringing egg production to a higher and more profitable level if only a little careful attention is paid to a few simple details, the substance of the circular dealing with this matter is given here-with:

It is estimated that one and a half million dollars are annually wasted in the Canadian egg trade on account of the improper methods followed in producing, handling and marketing the farm eggs. A large percentage of this loss could be done away with if the farmers would follow a few simple rules.

The first and most important thing to do is to remove or separate the roosters from the hens, or kill them off, as soon as the hatching season is over. Hens will lay just as well, if not better, when the males are removed. The eggs also will be better, as they are non-fertile. If the eggs are fertile and a broody hen sits on them overnight the eggs begin to hatch, or if the weather is warm the eggs will also start to hatch. The greater part of the "bad eggs" on the market are eggs that have started to hatch, so by removing the roosters but very few "bad eggs" will be sold. Fertile eggs cannot, under the present system of marketing reach the consumer in first class condition during the months of July, August and September; the weather is too warm and it takes too long from the time they are laid until they reach the consumer's table. They become heated and spoil very quickly. Then again, if these eggs go into cold storage they will not keep but have to be candled out during the winter season as "mouldy eggs" and "spot rots." Thousands of dozens are annually wasted in this way.

By producing non-fertile eggs this loss is done away with. Such eggs will keep better and never spoil during the warm weather. They can be placed in cold storage in the summer and taken out in the winter in almost as good condition as fresh eggs. Since the germs are not fertilized there is no danger of the eggs becoming heated and starting to hatch; they will, therefore, keep far better than the fertile eggs. This is the class of eggs we want our farmers to produce. Therefore, the first and

most important step to take in producing better farm eggs is to kill off the old roosters.

Further steps in the improvement of the farm egg are to produce the eggs under sanitary conditions. By this we mean keeping the hen house clean, using clean nesting material and feeding good clean food. The broody hens should also be separated and broken up. This is a comparatively easy matter—simply take a box with a slatted bottom and raise it off the floor so as to allow a free circulation of air under the body of the hen. If she cannot generate any heat under her body she will soon be broken off. The slats should be quite narrow and placed about an inch and a quarter apart. Put the hen in this box and feed lightly for three days, and then let her out again. This is all the treatment required. The eggs should be gathered twice a day during the summer and kept in a cool place at a temperature of between 40 deg. and 55 deg. Use only clean pails or baskets for keeping the eggs and keep them away from all materials having an offensive odor. It is important that everything surrounding the eggs be absolutely clean. An egg becomes tainted very quickly on account of the shell being porous. Any dirt or filth adhering to the outside of an egg will cause mold to grow inside and the egg thus spoils in a short time. If there is a lack of nesting material in the nests the eggs often break and the other eggs in the nest become smeared. Such eggs, if not properly cleaned, will rot very quickly.

Before the eggs are marketed they should be candled so that only absolutely good eggs will be sold. Eggs can be easily tested or candled by darkening a room with tar paper over the windows. Cut a small round hole in the paper and hold each egg up to this. If the egg is clear and has a small air space it is a new laid egg. A stale or old egg has a large air space and a cloudy yolk. Heat-ed eggs, cracked eggs and other inferior eggs can be determined at a glance. All the eggs should be graded as to size and color and all the small eggs should be used at home. The standard weight of a dozen market eggs is twenty-four ounces. The eggs should be marketed at least twice a week during the summer season. Only good strong cases and clean, serviceable fillers should be used for shipping eggs to market.

In outlining the various things to do in improving the farm egg, we know that there are a few points which need attention before the farmer can realize the prices for high class eggs which they should have. In this connection it might be stated that the eggs go thru too many middlemen's hands before they reach the consumer, and each one is endeavoring to secure at least a reasonable margin of profit. The route from the farm to the consumer's table must be shortened. Then there is the lack of discrimination in regard to quality. Practically not a single country store pays a premium on guaranteed eggs. This is wrong and is probably the most serious drawback to the improvement of the egg trade. If the farmers cannot get the price for their guaranteed eggs at the local stores that they should have, they should organize and ship to the larger markets where a premium will be paid for high class eggs. Why should the farmers receive only 15 cents a dozen for their eggs at the local store when the consumers in the larger cities have to pay 25 cents for those same eggs ten days later? Simply because the system of marketing is wrong and the farmers are not organized. On the Winnipeg markets guaranteed new laid eggs, stamped on the large end, sell at from two to five cents a dozen more than the ordinary eggs. If the farmers would simply organize a co-operative egg circle, produce their eggs as herein outlined, and in addition guarantee each egg to be new laid and non-fertile, they could increase the revenue from the egg basket at least twenty per cent.

There is a very good demand on all the larger markets for just this class of eggs, but a second grade article has to take its place until the producers are educated how to get better farm eggs. We find that the consumers are willing to pay a few cents a dozen more for eggs of a quality that can be relied on in preference to buying eggs of questionable quality. Any farmer alone

could develop a splendid trade for guaranteed new laid eggs, but the cost of marketing on a co-operative basis would be less than for each producer to market his own eggs. Then, too, by co-operation, the producers can secure trade which one alone could not get, and quantity as well as quality can be supplied.

If the farmers of this western country would each conduct a systematic campaign for a better farm egg on his own farm, and then get together and properly organize for handling and marketing the farm eggs, we would in a few years have the standard of the egg trade a good deal higher than it is at the present time.

Any questions on poultry raising will be answered free of charge by the Poultry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Canada.

**NO REASON TO CHANGE SEED**

The belief was strongly held years ago that farm crops are improved by a change of seed from one locality to another. There are today many who have a lingering faith in the practice, the results at the experimental farms do not give any support to the theory. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has paid some attention to the matter in his work with grains, and in his latest report says that upward of thirty varieties of farm crops have been grown there continuously from nineteen to twenty-five years without any change of seed whatever from one farm to another. These include a number of varieties of oats, six-rowed barley, two-rowed barley, hulless barley, winter wheat, common spring wheat, durum spring wheat and potatoes.

In practically all cases the yields per acre in recent years have been greater than those during the earlier part of the experiment. Taking the average of all the varieties included in this test at Guelph, it is found that the yield instead of decreasing has increased somewhat as the years have advanced. The soil on which these varieties have been grown has changed but little in fertility, and no plant selection has been used in this particular test. A large number of leading farmers are realizing the fact that in very many cases they are able to grow the same varieties for a considerable period of time without any change of seed, providing proper care is taken in growing varieties suitable for the soil, in the careful selection of seed, and in the cultivation of the land.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is working largely on the basis that by the careful selection of seed the crop of an old standard variety can be improved by continuous selection, and that the high qualities of newly bred varieties obtained from the experiment stations can be maintained for many years by the method of selection which they recommend. From experiments which have been conducted at Guelph during the last quarter of a century it seems quite possible to grow the same varieties for a considerable length of time without change of seed, providing care is taken in the selection of the seed, and in the growing of the crop.

While minimizing the value of seed change, Prof. Zavitz advocates rotation of crops, and considers it is one of the problems which requires further emphasis. No one who gives the question of rotation of crops careful study can but feel that there is still a great lack in the practical application of this question on many of the farms. Some of the crop growers do not give the question of rotation enough consideration, and others do not know just how to work out the rotation that is best for their own particular circumstances. Crop rotation is a subject that will apply equally well to all circumstances. There are no conditions, however, in which one certain rotation will not give decidedly better results than some other rotations that might be followed. It is therefore, of the greatest importance that the individual farmers give the matter their very careful consideration. It would pay them handsomely to spend evenings in thinking over and discussing the requirements of the farm so as to furnish the most satisfactory results. There will be different factors which will decide the most profitable crop—proximity to market, quality of soil, water supply and labor available.



# The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
July 28.....	97	94	93	...
July 29.....	94	92	91	...
July 30.....	93	91	90	...
July 31.....	92	90	89	...
Aug. 1.....	91	89	88	...
Aug. 3.....	90	88	87	...
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
July 28.....	40	40	...	...
July 29.....	39	39	...	...
July 30.....	40	40	...	...
July 31.....	40	39	...	...
Aug. 1.....	40	...	...	...
Aug. 3.....	...	...	...	...
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
July 28.....	167	171	172	...
July 29.....	164	167	165	...
July 30.....	156	159	156	...
July 31.....	151	153	150	...
Aug. 1.....	150	...	...	...
Aug. 3.....	140	136	...	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES	
(Sample Market, July 31)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$0.96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	95
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	93
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	96
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	92
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	89
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	91
No. 3 wheat, part car	89
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	90
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, heating	85
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, settlement	90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	91
No grade wheat, 2 cars	90
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	90
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	9.25
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	17.50
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	89
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	90
No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car	91
No. 1 hard winter wheat, 1 car	88
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	89
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	89
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	89
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	89
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	87
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	84
Special grade winter wheat, 1 car, rye	84
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, rye	85
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 16 cars	86
No. 5 corn, 1 car, mixed	74
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to arrive	75
No. 3 corn, 1,300 bu., to arrive	74
No. 5 yellow corn, 1 car	72
No. 5 corn, 1 car	72
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	33
Sample oats, 1 car, f.o.b.	35
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	36
No. 3 oats, part car	34
No. 2 rye, part car	68
No. 2 rye, part car	70
No. 2 rye, 1 car	70
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	67
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	49
Sample barley, 2 cars	49
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	47
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50
No grade barley, 1 car	51

No. 4 barley, 1 car	50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	47
No grade barley, 1 car	45
No grade barley, 1 car	45
Sample barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, part car	47
Sample barley, 1 car	48
No grade barley, 1 car	47
No. 1 flax, part car	1.72

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK**  
Chicago, Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market steady. Beef, \$7.25 to \$10.00; Texas steers, \$6.40 to \$8.40; Western steers, \$5.50 to \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$7.50 to \$11.25.  
Hogs—Receipts 7,000; market unsettled. Light, \$8.60 to \$9.00; mixed, \$8.20 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.80; rough, \$8.10 to \$8.25; pigs, \$7.25 to \$8.80; bulk of sales, \$8.35 to \$8.75.  
Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market slow. Native, \$5.15 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$5.00 to \$8.15.

**ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK**  
South St. Paul, Aug. 1.—Receipts at the yards today were as follows: 1,000 cattle, 1,200 hogs, and 100 sheep. Prices for cattle ranged from: Steers, \$6.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$8.00; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$6.25 to \$10.00. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.00; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; stock bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.85. Market steady. Hogs—Prices ranged from \$8.10 to \$8.30. Market 15 to 20 cents lower. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$3.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.50; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.00 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs steady.

**LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET**  
Liverpool, August 1, 1914.—

	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.24	1.22
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.21	1.20
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1.18	1.18

Futures Excited  
July, per bushel ..... 1.16 1.19  
October, per bushel ..... 1.16 1.19  
December, per bushel ..... 1.18 1.21

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.84 2-3.—Manitoba Free Press.  
The market opens with both merchants and brokers refusing to quote and very few sellers, October showing a decline of 1/4, while December was 1/4 higher. Later October gained 1/4, with undertone nervous.  
Later there was a severe break, which carried prices 1/4 lower on the declaration of neutrality issued by Italy, and buyers withdrew, this decline being followed by a sharp recovery of 2 1/2 to 3d on rumors that the French duty had been removed. Spot market was strong with cargoes purchased at 2 to 4 advance and the fact remains that heavy purchases are in order. At the close the market was excited, showing a sharp advance from the low of the morning, but 2 1/2 lower than yesterday.

**CALGARY LIVESTOCK**  
Calgary, Aug. 1.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 450 cattle, 598 sheep, 7,994 hogs, and 134 horses. With the small run of cattle coming, all classes stiffened up about 25 cents on all good butcher cattle, since there were no choice cattle on the market. It is hard to say just what they would sell for, but the market had a decidedly strong tone and we think some choice butcher steers would bring \$6.75. Good stocker steers were sought for at from \$5.50 to \$5.75 and were all picked up quickly. Heifers do not seem to be in as good a demand, although good choice stuff is selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sheep are not coming very fast and some good

mutton would sell readily at \$5.75, while choice ewes would bring \$5.50. Lambs hold strong at \$7.00. Dealers quote the following prices fed and watered: Steers, choice butcher, 1,150 to 1,300, \$6.75; common butcher, \$5.00 to 1,100, \$6.25; feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.75; stockers, light, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Heifers, choice heavy, \$5.50; common, \$5.00; stocker, \$4.50; light, \$5.00. Cows, choice heavy, \$5.25; common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; thin, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Calves, heavy, \$6.00 to \$7.00; light, to 200 lbs., \$8.00. Springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Oxen, choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; common, \$3.50. Lamba, milk, \$7.00. Sheep, weathers, \$5.75; ewes, \$5.25. Hogs were strong all week and took a steady climb all the time, closing Friday at \$8.10 for extra select. Hogs are certain to hold strong during the coming week. Piggy sows and wet sows are selling at 2 cents off. Choice hogs off cars, \$8.00 to \$8.10; fed and watered, \$7.80 to \$7.95; rough hogs 1 cent to 2 cents off.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS	
Fort William, July 31, 1914.—	
1914 Wheat	1913
1 hard ...	20,965.50
1 Nor. ...	1,007,109.40
2 Nor. ...	395,519.40
3 Nor. ...	108,293.00
No. 4 ...	84,392.10
Others ...	258,814.43
This week, 1,914,555.03	This week 2,569,517.20
Last week, 2,411,042.43	Last week 3,531,561.50
Decrease ...	496,487.40
Decrease ...	962,044.30
Oats	
1 C.W. ...	15,456.06
2 C.W. ...	704,948.07
3 C.W. ...	221,295.13
Ex. 1 Fd. ...	5,424.28
Others ...	146,191.22
This week, 1,093,816.08	This week 3,685,071.06
Last week, 1,083,412.25	Last week 3,884,321.29
Increase ...	10,903.17
Increase ...	199,250.23
Barley	
3 C.W. ...	60,879.38
4 C.W. ...	63,119.21
2 C.W. ...	105,674.47
Rej. ...	28,418.34
Feed ...	7,778.02
Others ...	12,891.07
This week, 173,087.06	This week 2,326,611.22
Last week, 187,535.26	Last week 2,370,433.18
Decrease ...	14,448.20
Decrease ...	43,821.52
Last year's total ...	646,028.33
Last year's total ...	2,638,878.27

SHIPMENTS	
Wheat	Oats
1914 (lake) 1,081,352	129,541
(rail) 58,052	19,927
1913 (lake) 1,471,187	692,725
(rail) 203,735	18,620
1,516	10,885

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY	
Week Ending July 31, 1914.—	
Fort William and	Port Arthur Ter.
1,914,555	1,093,316
8,364,109	3,879,576
511,607	511,607
6,148,479	1,673,638
294,004	294,004
232,584	46,000
8,596,693	3,725,576
7,981,110	4,492,593
5,564,918	7,391,155
1,439,551	1,439,551

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 28 to August 3 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2 CW	3 CW	Ref.
July 28	96½	94	91	..	..	..	..	39½	37½	36½	36½	36½	..	51	47½	..	167	164	152	....
29	94	91½	88	..	..	..	..	38½	37½	36½	36½	36½	54	51	47½	..	163½	160½	148½	....
30	99½	98½	92	84	..	..	..	40	38½	37	37	37	..	..	51	47½	155	152	140	....
31	95½	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	37	54	51	48	..	149½	146½	134½	....
Aug. 1	97½	94½	92½	..	..	..	..	40½	38½	37	37	37	..	50½	..	..	146	143	131	....
3	98½	96½	91½	85	..	..	..	40½	39½	..	..	37½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 3

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor. ....	98	92	90	Choice steers .....	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy .....	20c	20c	22c
No. 2 Nor. ....	90	89	85	Best butcher steers and	7.25-7.50	7.00-7.25	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy .....	18c	18c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor. ....	81	80	80	heifers .....	7.00-7.25	6.75-7.00	5.50-6.00	Good round lots .....	14c-15c	14c-15c	17c-18c
No. 4 .....	85	82	80	Pair to good butcher	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.50	5.00-5.50	<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>			
No. 5 .....	..	..	..	steers and heifers .....	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.75-5.25	Strictly new laid .....	16c-18c	16c-18c	22c-25c
No. 6 .....	..	..	..	Best fat cows .....	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.75	<b>Potatoes</b>			
Feed .....	..	..	..	Common cows .....	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.50	New .....	95c	\$1-1.25	75c
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Medium cows .....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75	<b>Live Poultry</b>			
No. 2 C.W. ....	40	39	35	Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	3.75-4.25	Young Roosters .....	..	..	..
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Choice veal calves .....	8.00-9.00	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.50	Fowl .....	..	..	..
No. 3 .....	..	52	46	Heavy calves .....	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	Ducks .....	..	..	..
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$75	Geese .....	..	..	..
No. 1 N.W. ....	..	105	120	ers (each) .....	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$50	Turkey .....	..	..	..
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				Com'n milkers and spring	..	..	..	<b>Milk and Cream</b>			
October .....	96	87	91	ers (each) .....	..	..	..	Sweet cream (per lb.	30c	29c	27c
December .....	94	86	88	<b>Hogs</b>				butter fat) .....	..	..	..
May .....	98	..	94	Choice hogs .....	\$8.15	\$8.00	\$9.50	Cream for butter-mak-	..	..	..
<b>Oat Futures</b>				Heavy sows .....	\$6.75	\$6.75	7.50-8.00	ing purposes (per lb.	19c-21c	19c-21c	22c
October .....	41	38	37	Stags .....	\$5.50	\$5.50	5.00-6.00	butter fat) .....	\$1.65	\$1.50	\$1.60
<b>Flax Futures</b>				<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
October .....	140	169	131	Choice lambs .....	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	8c	No. 1 Red Top .....	\$12	\$12	\$11
December .....	139	167	120	Best killing sheep .....	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Upland .....	\$12	\$12	\$10
								No. 1 Timothy .....	\$18	\$18	\$15

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, July 31, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat .....	\$0.95	\$0.96
2 Nor. wheat .....	94	94
3 Nor. wheat .....	92	92
3 white oats .....	38	35
Barley .....	47-54	45-53
Flax, No. 1 .....	1.49	1.72
Futures—		
Oct. wheat .....	94 (Sept.)	90
Dec. wheat .....	93	92
Winnipeg Chicago		
Beef Cattle, top .....	\$7.30	\$10.00
Hogs, top .....	8.30	9.00
Sheep, yearlings .....	5.00	6.50

## Winnipeg Livestock Stockyard Receipts

The receipts during the past week at the two local stockyards have been as follows: Union stockyards, 1,096 cattle, 10,994 hogs, 185 sheep, and 116 calves. At the C.P.R. yards, 218 cattle, 849 hogs and 247 sheep.

### Cattle

There has been a firm tone pervading the market during the past week and with moderate offerings the price has been holding to that quoted last week. There have been no very fine string of grass fed cattle from the West, which was eagerly snapped up—the steers selling around 8 cents and the heifers 7 cents. The majority of the offerings, however, have been of the half-fat kind, most of them coming between the butcher and feeder classes. There has been an upward tendency in prices paid for choice offerings and in sympathy with the Southern markets the price has advanced in some cases 25 cents. Female stock is selling just about the same and bulls are from 15 to 25 cents lower. Other than the extra choice shipment already mentioned, the few choice steers available sold around \$7.75, and altho the demand is good for well finished stock, it is not advisable to buy half finished stuff in the country with the idea of disposing of it at a profit in the Winnipeg market. However, the war news is bound to have an effect upon the livestock market sooner or later and it is advisable that a close watch be kept upon prices in order that the farmer may benefit as much as possible from the present circumstances. Stockers and feeders have shown little change and since the crop is short this year it is just possible that cattlemen will be forced to dispose of a large proportion of their stock due to shortage of feed. This being the case the market will probably become lower so that just at present it is not possible to predict the trend of prices. At any rate it is certain that quality will be a big factor in the stocker line this season and dehorned cattle will obtain the preference, so that it would be well for buyers to govern themselves accordingly. There has been good demand for milkers and springers, but not much demand for common and undersized cows. Choice springers are quite \$5.00 higher. Veals are firm, the best selling from 8 to 9 cents, with medium and heavy calves 6 1/2 to 7 cents.

### Hogs



# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

## NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st of August, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday the 1st of September, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of August, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON, A1  
General Manager.

Toronto, July 22nd, 1914.

## The Farmer in Politics

Continued from Page 13

days? Has he ever known what it is to drive the harrows over a dusty fallow, to follow the plow with blistered feet, or to pitch and stook till the arms were raw and the muscles ached? And has he ever known what it means, after such a season of grinding toil, to find that his earnings will not nearly cover his legitimate debts? It is, of course, possible for these men to have a little outer or conceived sympathy, but I question whether it is often very genuine or very deep. It is for this reason that I think the formation of a farmers' party might be justified as a temporary move, in order to assert the farmer's power, and possibly to get into positions of authority the men who thoroughly understand his trials and his needs. To show how insignificant is the position of the farmer in the politics of Canada, I need only point out that the premier of the Dominion and the leader of the opposition are both lawyers, and of the four premiers of the western provinces two are lawyers, one is a journalist and another a grain merchant. This big rural constituency of Brandon is represented in the House of Commons by a Winnipeg lawyer, and I question whether farmers constitute more than half the membership of any of our western legislatures.

At the same time we must recognize that there is no farmer's party in sight at present, and in view of that people will ask what they are to do in the face of a coming election. I can only say that you must size up the candidates for yourselves, and support the man whom you think will best serve your interests as a farmer, or if you can find little to choose between the men take the different platforms, balance them, and vote for which you think best. You must, of course, remember that platforms are chiefly made to get in on, but if you follow the independent role you can at least vote against a man who fails to fulfil his pledges, if he comes before you again.

## Europe at War

Continued from Page 4

German invasions of France occurred at Nancy and Longwy, while a battle is reported to have taken place at Nancy. From the Russo-German frontier come reports that Russians invaded Germany near Schwinden.

### Servia Lost Sight Of

Servia, the original cause of the upheaval, seems to have been lost sight of. The Austrians, according to reports from Nish, have virtually ceased operations against Servia in order to meet the greater danger in Russia.

Montenegro has mobilized to assist

Servia and is reported to be bombarding Catari, in Delmatia.

Various rumors are current of naval movements, but none of them are reliable.

Tourists of all nationalities are stranded in France and Germany owing to the seizure by the governments of all railways for military purposes. Those who have succeeded in reaching England tell moving stories of the anxious times passed by them and the difficulties and inconveniences of getting here.

### Britain's Position

If Great Britain is drawn into the war it will be because of her membership of the Triple Entente.

The Triple Entente (England, France and Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy) form the two alignments of the six powers of Europe. Generally speaking a war between two members of opposing alliances would mean a war of the six nations. England, France and Russia are expected to back each other up in any trouble with either Germany, Austria or Italy. Such is the understanding expressed more or less loosely, but strongly enough to have maintained the peace of Europe for many years.

Germany, France and Russia now being involved it appears inevitable that Great Britain will also enter the conflict.

The smaller countries of Europe, like Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway and Sweden may not be involved, but their territories will likely be overrun by the armies of the contenders. The Slav countries, Roumania and Bulgaria and Montenegro and Greece, will probably also become involved.

The war strength of the opposing alliances is as follows:

Triple Entente		
	Army.	Navy.
Great Britain .....	1,072,615	593
France .....	2,500,000	552
Russia .....	5,400,000	195
	8,972,615	1,340

Triple Alliance		
Germany .....	4,350,000	308
Italy .....	3,433,150	185
Austria-Hungary ....	820,000	119
	8,603,150	612

Never before in the history of the world has it been possible to organize armies of such enormous size. A war between such forces would, if carried on for a year, lay Europe in waste beside which that of the Napoleonic wars would be child's play.

### CANADA OFFERS AID

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2.—The Dominion government did not wait for a formal declaration of war on the part of Great Britain to send to the motherland a message couched in clear and comprehensive terms, as to the meaning of which there could be absolutely no doubt, offering assistance in the present time of need.

The announcement that such a message had been dispatched on Saturday and a reply received today from Hon. Lewis Harcourt, colonial secretary, occasioned no surprise when made at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Altho Premier Borden declined to

make any statement on Saturday night, it was generally believed that Canada's offer had gone not many hours after the arrival in the capital of Sir Robert on Saturday. The offer places Canada in line with the other over-seas dominions, the Empire now presenting a united front to her foes. It is believed here that there will be absolutely no dissent from the promise made in Canada's message that the people of this Dominion "will be united in a common resolve to put forward every effort and to make every sacrifice necessary to insure the integrity and maintain the honor of our Empire."

Appreciation of the Dominion's determination to stand by the motherland, at any cost was expressed in Colonial Secretary Harcourt's message, who said that the British government "gratefully welcomes the assurance that in the present crisis they may rely on the whole-hearted co-operation of the people of Canada."

London, August 2.—Heavy firing in the North Sea is reported by wireless. The first squadron of the British fleet disappeared into the North Sea on Saturday afternoon.

Sunday the funnels of Kaiser Wilhelm's dreadnoughts were sighted headed north.

The belief is general that the fleets of Germany and Great Britain are engaged.

London, Aug. 3.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that the Belgian cabinet's response to the German note, offering an entente if Belgium would facilitate the movement of German troops has been given and is in the nature of a formal refusal.

### MANITOBA OFFERS REGIMENT

Premier Roblin reached Winnipeg late Sunday night from Minaki, having been recalled by wire from a week-end visit to that place, and hurried direct to Government House, where a council was held, Sir Douglas Cameron and Lieut.-Col. Steele being present.

Seen after midnight he handed out the following for publication:

"At a meeting at Government House tonight it was decided in the event of the Mother Country becoming involved in actual hostilities to organize and equip a battalion of infantry 1,000 strong and offer it thru the proper channels at Ottawa to the Home authorities as a slight evidence of Manitoba's appreciation of being a part of the British Empire."

### DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF WAR

The war, tho scarcely begun, has already brought disaster and chaos to business conditions thruout the civilized world. The Bank of England on Saturday raised its rate of interest to 10 per cent., which is higher than it has been since the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Securities and stocks of every kind have gone down in value enormously, so much so that every stock exchange in the world has had to be closed to save vast numbers of people from ruin. The sale of drafts and money orders for the transfer of money from one country to another has been stopped, international commerce is practically at a standstill. Ocean traffic on the Atlantic has been stopped, ships being forbidden to leave port, and thousands of American and Canadian travellers who are in Europe on business and pleasure are unable to return to their homes or to leave the country they are in. From Montreal it is reported that the elevators are full of grain, but none can be shipped until convoys arrive to protect the vessels on the voyage across the Atlantic. With international trade practically made impossible, it can readily be understood that financial ruin faces thousands of business firms, especially those engaged in import and export trade.

### PETERS LEAVES MANITOBA

Agriculturalists generally will learn with regret that Professor W. H. Peters, who has been head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the Manitoba Agricultural College almost since the college was first opened, has accepted the chair of Animal Husbandry at the Agricultural College of North Dakota,

and will be leaving Manitoba for Fargo, N.D., in a short time. Prof. Peters has done much to advance the livestock interests in the Province, both from a practical as well as from an academic standpoint. He selected and trained all the teams which have competed so successfully in the stock judging competition held annually at the Chicago Stock Show, and in this manner he has brought the college, as well as the Province of Manitoba, into prominence along stock judging lines. In a wider field, too, his influence has been felt, due to the fact that he has been actively identified with any movement which had for its object the betterment of the livestock industry thru the West. While recognizing the loss to the community as a whole, Professor Peters' friends thruout the West wish him every success in his new sphere of activities.

## Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications should be sent.

### SOLSGIRTH REORGANIZED

We have reorganized our branch at Solsgirth with a membership of twenty, and hope to still increase. The present unsatisfactory state of the government elevators being a strong factor in drawing the farmers together at this point. Altho a little late in the season, we expect to accomplish something yet in the matter of co-operative buying, twine and coal being the two live topics at the last meeting.

W. J. WORKMAN, Sec.

### ALPINE ORGANIZED

I am pleased to announce that our president, Mr. McKenna and myself organized the Alpine Grain Growers' Association today about nine miles south of Benito. This Branch started off with 11 members and the newly appointed president, J. H. Stenberg, and C. F. Foss, secretary-treasure, claim they will have 50 members at the next meeting. This Branch consists of settlers from Sweden and are as fine a body of men as you would wish to see. They have erected a commodious hall in the centre of the settlement, 60 by 30 feet, and are well prepared to tackle the questions of the day on education, co-operation and legislation. Kindly send them out some copies of the constitution, copies of The Guide, and any other literature that will be educational.

JAS. S. PATTEN,  
Secretary, Benito G.G.A.

### HOME BANK EXTENDS

Business in Calgary, Alta., Warrants Opening of Local Office There

The "Monetary Times" of July 25th, is authority for the following item of news regarding the extension of the Home Bank of Canada in the West:

The Home Bank's business in Calgary, having increased considerably during recent years, a branch will be established there shortly. The business has been done from the Winnipeg office of the Bank in the past. A local manager has not yet been named for the appointment.

Senator Mason, General Manager of the Home Bank, has confirmed the information regarding a branch in Calgary. An office will be opened as soon as a local manager has been selected for the post.—Advertisement.

## Nelson Grain Saver

To introduce the Nelson Grain Saver, an attachment to catch Shelled Grain and Wild Oats, fitting any binder, we will sell a limited number at \$10 each. Regular price \$15. Order early to secure this offer. Write for particulars to—

MONARCH CLAMP CO. (Agents)  
Bible Building, Winnipeg

**A WELL-FILLED POCKET-BOOK** is a guarantee against hard times. Let us tell you how to earn the extra money you need. Write a letter to The Circulation Manager,

The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg, Man.



LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS' FAMOUS SMALL THRESHING MACHINES

## "The Call of The West"

Suitable for 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines, Sold by

**A. STANLEY JONES, North Battleford, Saskatchewan**

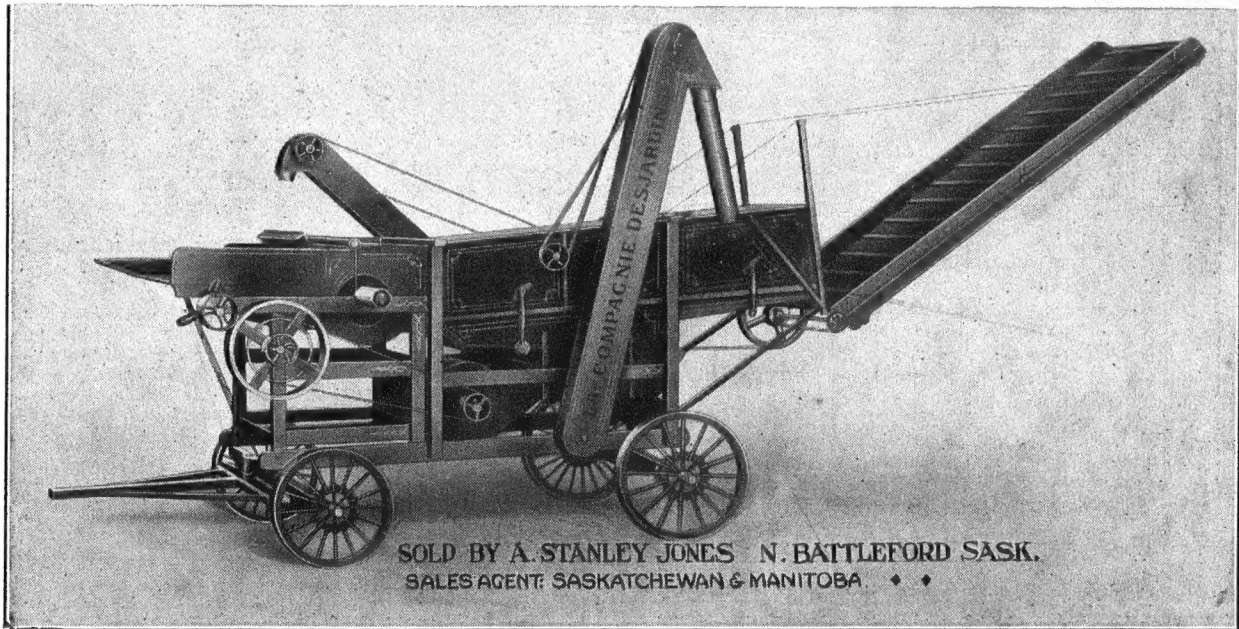
[General] Sales Agent for Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia

Head Office: "THE INDUSTRIAL SPUR EAST," Phone 223 and 220

These Machines have been made since 1864. I introduced them to the West four years ago and we are the original ones and want you to remember this owing to the many imitations. Do not buy any sort of machine without getting my catalog. The prices mentioned above are for separators by themselves and they will work well with any engine of good power, such as Fairbanks-Morse, Stickney, Galloway, I.H.C., Judson, Gilson, Starite, Armstrong, Cushman, Eaton, Gould, Shapley and Muir. If you have any one of these engines now is the time for you to order your separator so that this year you will not have to wait for any thresher. Your stocks will not be left in the field but will be threshed at the right time, and you will get your fall plowing done. Immediate shipment and freight prepaid! If you want engine and separator, we have them and can quote you \$383 to \$612 for engine and separator, freight paid anywhere in Saskatchewan and many points in Manitoba. The \$612.00 consists of 28-in. Separator, High Loader, Chaff Return, Straw Carrier, all Belts, including Main Belt, and an 8 H.P. Engine. Time Terms also.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Prices from \$284.00 to \$317.00, including High Loader, Chaff Return, Straw Carrier, and all Separator Belts; and also the Freight Paid to any point in Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Time Terms also—write for them. Capacity from 350 of wheat to 600 or 700, and of oats 600 to 1500, according to size taken. Your Threshing Bill will be more than your Payment.



SOLD BY A. STANLEY JONES N. BATTLEFORD SASK.  
SALES AGENT: SASKATCHEWAN & MANITOBA ♦ ♦

Cut shows Separator mounted on Special Truck at \$58.50

**Five Months**

For a  
**Quarter**



Help us double our circulation and influence by showing this announcement to all your friends. Boost The Guide all along the line. By united action the farmers can show the BIG INTERESTS that they mean business.

**GET IN THE BARGAIN CIRCLE**



**A RARE OFFER  
NEW TO READERS**

**Five Months**

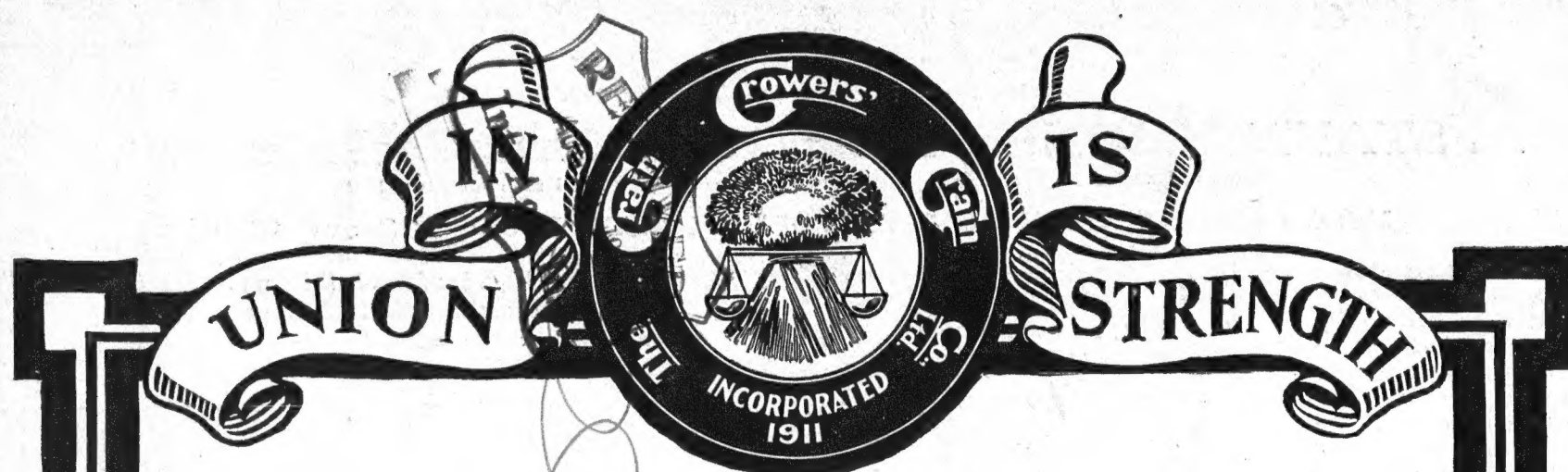
For a  
**Quarter**



Use This Coupon  
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The Grain Growers'  
Guide, Winnipeg

Enclosed please find 25c to pay for The Guide from the date you receive this order until the First of January, 1915.

Name .....  
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## "Keep Your Eye on the Mark"

The marksman who allows his eye to wander from the bulls-eye at the critical moment of shooting fails miserably in his field trial, no matter how carefully he trains previously.

Thousands of Western farmers during the past year have been closely studying "ways and means" of lifting their vocation to a more profitable level, and have decided that CO-OPERATION is the surest plan of accomplishing that object.

Some of the resolutions made as a result of such study have already been acted upon in ordering farm necessities through their own central agency, the G.G.G. Co. But another test is soon to come. As soon as your grain starts for the car, and perhaps even before it is threshed, you will be surrounded by influences designed to prevent you shipping your grain this fall through the farmers' company. Do not fall down at the critical moment.

The **G G G** Co.  
**Ltd.**

because it is the farmers' own company, furnishes better service in the handling of farmers' grain. Ship your grain through it.

## Important Notice

**BINDER TWINE** --- Owing to crop failure in certain districts, we have a small quantity of Binder Twine left on hand, which we can offer at an exceptionally low price as long as the supply lasts. We can ship immediately any quantity from a few hundred pounds to a carload of 24,000 pounds or over. To avoid delay all orders should be accompanied by a deposit of \$100.00, or, in the case of small orders, with full purchase price. If you remit too much it will be promptly refunded.

**Remember our supply is limited. Wire, phone  
or mail your order at once!**

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.**  
**WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER**